

APPENDIX TO THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCXLII.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 591.

The Motion made by Licinius Menenius, as mentioned in our last, was seconded by L. Sergius Fidenas, in a short Speech to this Effect.

Mr. President,
SIR,

THE Inquiry moved for by the noble Lord, is so generally and so loudly called for by the People without Doors, and it is what we have in former Parliaments been so often provoked to by those within, who have had for many Years the Direction of our publick Affairs, that I can suggest to myself but one Reason for its being now opposed, by those very Men who have formerly thrown out Defiances, and provoked us to inquire into their Conduct. In former Parliaments, when they threw out those

Defiances, they were well assured of having a great Majority of their Friends in the House, consequently A they were sure of having such Gentlemen named of the Select Committee, as would follow their Directions in the Inquiry they were to make, and from such an Inquiry they could fear no Danger, even tho' their Guilt had been as apparent as the Sun in a clear Day.

That this, Sir, would be the Consequence they knew by Experience, because they had had a Proof of it in the Affair relating to the Frauds of the Customs, which was brought under the Consideration of the House by the famous Excise Scheme; for the Reason given for putting that insufferable Yoke upon the Necks of the People was, the many Frauds committed in the Customs. These Frauds our Ministers said were entirely owing to the Artifice and

Cunning of our Merchants and Shop-keepers, and that it was impossible to prevent or put a Stop to them, any other Way than by turning all the considerable Branches of our Customs into an Excise. On the other hand, our Merchants insisted, that most of the Frauds in our Customs were owing to Misconduct, Neglect, or Connivance in the Officers, and that they might be almost entirely prevented by some proper Regulations, and by having a watchful Eye over the Conduct of our Custom-house Officers.

This, I say, Sir, our Merchants insisted on. They not only insisted upon it, but they went further: They got their Friends in the House to insist upon an Inquiry into the Frauds of the Customs; and our Ministers having set those Frauds in such a hideous Light, could not avoid consenting to such an Inquiry; but what was the Consequence? As they had a great Majority of their Friends in the House, the Commissioners of the Treasury, and a few of their select Friends, were put upon this Select Committee of Inquiry. That is to say, the Gentlemen who have the Nomination both of the Commissioners and Officers of the Customs, and are, consequently, answerable for their Conduct, were appointed to inquire into and detect their Misconduct, without any Indemnification to those Smugglers that should come to give Evidence against a Commissioner or Officer, or to any inferior Officer that should come to give Evidence against his Superior. Upon the Appointment of such a Committee, the Merchants despaired of any Success, therefore they resolved to give themselves no Trouble, and the Inquiry ended, as every one expected it should, in a Justification of all G the Commissioners and Officers of our Customs.

This was a most certain Proof to

our Ministers, that they could never be in any Danger from an Inquiry into their Conduct, as long as they had a great Majority of their Friends in Parliament; and accordingly, from henceforth, they began to be more frequent, and more presumptuous in throwing out their Defiances than they had ever been before. But the Case is now altered: The Majority of this House seems to consist of such as will not approve of their Conduct, unless they find it merits their Approbation; therefore, if a Select Committee of Inquiry be appointed, it will probably consist of such Gentlemen as will make it their Business to inquire strictly and impartially; and this may, perhaps, be a Reason for their endeavouring now to prevent, what they have so often before provok'd; but if they do, it will be a stronger Argument for the Motion, than any I can think of in its Favour, and therefore I shall add no more, but conclude with seconding what the noble Lord has proposed.

The first that stood up to oppose this Motion was C. Duillius, whose Speech was in Substance thus:

Mr. President,
SIR,

THE Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, has suggested such a Reason for opposing this Motion, as, I believe, he thinks, will make Gentlemen ashamed to oppose it; and, indeed, if I were upon this Question to determine myself by the Regard I have for the Administration, and without any Regard to my Country, or to the Dignity of this House, I should be far from opposing it: On the contrary, I should before now have taken an Opportunity to make some such Motion, for the very Reason suggested why some Gentlemen should be against it: I mean, because I am

am convinced, that a proper Committee would be appointed, and that that Committee would inquire in the strictest and most impartial Manner. This, I am sure, is what every one who has the Honour of being employed by his Majesty most heartily wishes for, and they have all Reason to do so, because it would put an End to all those Calumnies, which by some People, for what Reason may be easily guessed at, have been so artfully invented, and so industriously spread against them.

For this Reason, Sir, if I were to lay aside all Regard for my Country, as well as the Regard I have for the Dignity of this House, I should most heartily concur in any Motion for an Inquiry into the Conduct of our publick Affairs; because I am not only a Friend to those employed in the Administration, but have the Honour to have some small Share in it. But the true Interest of my Country, and the real Dignity of this House, shall always with me outweigh every private or personal Consideration; and therefore, let Gentlemen think what they will, I must be against an Inquiry which I think unnecessary, or at a Time when I think it would be dangerous; because an unnecessary Inquiry I take to be inconsistent with the Dignity of this House, and an Inquiry, at such a critical Conjuncture as the present, would certainly be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Nation. A Minister may be calumniated, and may have most glaring Falshoods propagated against him. Was there ever a Minister that had not? But when the Charge against him is known to be false, would it be consistent with the Dignity of this Assembly to take up our Time with an Inquiry into his Conduct, merely for the Sake of vindicating his Character? Suppose we had Reason to

think that the Charge against him was not altogether groundless, would it be prudent or right in us to divert ourselves with an Inquiry into his Conduct, at a Time when the very Being of the Nation was at Stake, and when the Preservation of our Country required our closest Attention?

Upon both these Accounts, Sir, I must be against the Inquiry proposed. I do not think there is the least Truth in the Stories that have been propagated, nor the least Foundation for any Charge that has been brought against the Administration in general, or against any particular Man concerned in it. They are all, indeed, without any Proof, or they are of such a Nature as I cannot think criminal, because they relate to the Measures pursued by the Administration, all or most of which I have, as a Member of this House, approved of, because at the Time they were respectively transacted I thought them right; and if any of them should now appear to have been wrong, which I am far from being convinced of, I must impute the Error to the Weakness of human Wisdom, and not to any Weakness or criminal Intention in those that advised or pursued them.

This, Sir, is my Way of thinking, and while I think so, I must look upon an Inquiry into the Conduct of our publick Affairs as absolutely unnecessary, and consequently inconsistent with the Dignity of this House. But suppose I thought otherwise: Suppose I thought, some of our Ministers had, through Weakness or Wickedness, misled the Crown, or that they had been guilty of illegal Practices in the Execution of what was committed to their Care by the Crown, I should be far from thinking the present a proper Time for inquiring into and punishing their Misdemeanors; because, however guilty they might be, the Nation could

630 PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, &c.

could not suffer by a Delay of Justice, whereas it might suffer, perhaps be undone, by calling great Offenders to an Account, at a Crisis more important and more dangerous to this Nation than any our History furnishes us with an Account of.

The Power of this House is, 'tis true, vastly extensive: I hope, it will always be superior to the Power of any Offender whatever; but great as it is, we cannot exert it against Offenders in very high Stations, without taking up a great deal of our Time, and raising a mighty Buttle in the Nation, the Consequence of which, with regard to our domestick Quiet, no Man can pretend to foresee or determine. Therefore, however much we may have suffered by the wicked Advice or illegal Practices of great Offenders, we should take a proper Time to inquire into and punish their Misdoings; for we ought not certainly to expose ourselves to the Danger of any domestick Disturbance, when we are in the greatest and most imminent foreign Danger, which every Gentleman must allow to be our Case at present.

The next that stood up was P. Furius Philus, who spoke to the Effect as follows:

Mr. President,

I Am surprised, Sir, to hear the Motion made by the noble Lord opposed by any Gentleman in this House; A Motion founded in Justice, supported by Precedent, and warranted by Necessity. Not only Justice to the Nation, but Justice to those that have been in the Administration, calls for an Inquiry, that every Man's Actions may speak for him, and that Censure may be confined to those only that have deserved it. Surely no innocent Man can be under any Apprehensions from

the strictest Examination of his Conduct: Those Fears attend the Guilty only.

The Hon. Gentleman seems to think an Inquiry unnecessary. I beg Leave to ask, will any Gentleman in this House undertake to defend the Measures that have been pursued for twenty Years past? Will any Gentleman say, that the wretched Condition we are in, is the Effect of Chance only? Shall there be the least Suspicion of Mismanagement, and a British House of Commons not inquire into it? How much more at a Time when the Nation is reduced to the last Extremity by corrupt, weak and pusillanimous Measures? Shall the Fatality that has attended every Step of our Conduct for so many Years past, infect this House also, and throw us into a Lethargy? Surely, no. The Voice of the Nation calls for an Inquiry: Our Credit abroad cannot be supported without it; and the Reputation of every Man in this House is nearly concerned in it. In vain shall we attempt to retrieve our lost Honour by pursuing new Measures, if we do not first censure and punish the Authors of the old: In vain shall we attempt to gain Allies, and to convince them that we are in earnest in the Prosecution of the War against our Enemies abroad, unless we first call those to an Account, that have been their secret Abettors and Encouragers at home.

If ever there was a Cause for an Inquiry into past Transactions, it is now. Have not large Sums of Money been raised in Times of Peace, and no Debts paid; large Armies raised in Times of War, and no Services performed? Have we not negotiated ourselves out of all our Allies, and all our Credit? Treaty after Treaty, Convention after Convention, and what did these all end in but War? How has that War been

been conducted? Why, shamefully, scandalously, to the Encouragement of the Enemy and the Dishonour of the Nation: Large Fleets fitted out to fight the Seas only, and return shattered and torn to Spithead, while the Enemy were every Day taking our Ships for want of Cruizers and Convoys, and neighbouring Nations taking this Advantage to supplant us in Trade. A gallant Admiral was indeed sent to the *West Indies*, but sent too late, and not supported when there: Another was sent to *B* the *Mediterranean*, but with what Intent I know not, unless it was to cover an Embarkation of Spanish Troops for *Italy*.

Shall a *British* House of Commons not inquire into the Causes of these Things? They must: They will, Sir, or forfeit all the Reputation they have hitherto gained. And if these Things are to be inquired into, what better Method than by a Select Committee to be chosen by Ballot? It is a parliamentary Method: It is a Method that has been attended with many good Consequences to the Nation, but fatal ones, indeed, to those that have made an Abuse of Power; and 'tis unaccountable to me, that any others but such, or those that have a Mind to screen them, should make an Opposition to it. For my own Part, if it was the Case of my Brother, if he was innocent, I should think this the properest Method to make that Innocence appear; and if he was guilty, I should think it the greatest Crime in me, to endeavour to screen him from national Justice, therefore, I am heartily for the Question.

Cn. Fulvius stood up next, and spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

SIR,

WHEN I consider the present Circumstances of this Na-

Ation and of *Europe*: When I reflect, that we are now engaged in open War with one of the most potent Kingdoms in *Europe*, upon the Event of which both our Trade and Navigation depend: When I reflect, that *Europe* is now engaged in a War, upon the Event of which its Liberty depends, and by which it will probably be enslaved, unless we interpose with the Utmost of our Strength, I cannot but be of Opinion, I think every Man must, that Union amongst ourselves was never more necessary than it is at this important Crisis, and therefore, I am not a little surprised to hear a Proposition seriously made, and vigorously supported in this House, which must necessarily not only revive all our former Divisions, but create new Divisions amongst us, and excite more violent Animosities than any that have appeared in this Kingdom for many Years past.

DThat this, Sir, would be the Effect of a general Inquiry into the Conduct of our publick Affairs for so many Years past, we must suppose from the Experience of all former Inquiries; and as the Inquiry now proposed is more general, and comprehends a longer Time, than any such Inquiry ever did, this Effect will not only be the more certain but the more fatal. Nay that this will be the Effect must appear from the very Nature of the Charge, upon which the Motion is founded; for the Charge consists chiefly, not in Facts or Practices that must be admitted to be Crimes, but in Allegations, that the Measures we have been pursuing were wrong, notwithstanding their having been all authorised or approved of by Parliament. Must not this of Course revive all our former Disputes about the Fitness or Unfitness of those Measures? And when the Condemnation or Acquittal of Men in high Stations depends upon the Fate of the Question, must not

EF

G

not those Disputes be carried on with greater Animosity, I may say with greater Fury than ever they were before?

One Part of the Charge, indeed, I shall admit to be criminal. To apply the publick Money towards corrupting the Members of this House, or the Voters at any Election, must by all Men be allowed to be a heinous Crime; but it is pleasant to observe, how the Advocates for this Motion attempt to prove this Part of their Charge. With regard to the Measures that have been approved of by Parliament, they first suppose, that those Measures were apparently wrong, and their Inference from hence is, that therefore the Members must have been under a corrupt Influence, otherwise such Measures could not have met with an Approbation in Parliament. Then with regard to Elections, they first suppose, that the Majority of the Electors were dissatisfied with the Measures of the Administration, and would consequently have sent up dissatisfied Representatives, if they had been left to a free and uncorrupted Choice, but as they did not do so, therefore the Electors were certainly under a corrupt Influence. This is all the Proof they have hitherto offered, and will any Gentleman say, that this Sort of Proof ought to be considered by this House as a sufficient Ground for an Inquiry?

Questions in Politicks, Sir, are of such a Nature that they seldom or never admit of a Demonstration, and, consequently, in Countries where the People are allowed to speak their Minds, they will always be of different Sentiments with regard to Questions in Politicks. For this Reason, Gentlemen should not be so uncharitable as to suppose, that every Man who differs from them in Opinion is a corrupt Rogue, or that he forms his Judgment from any Thing

but the Conviction of his Conscience; and therefore, a Parliament's having approved of any Measure I thought wrong, shall never by me be thought a Proof of its being under any Sort of corrupt Influence: Consequently what they have offered, cannot be admitted as a Proof, even by those who are convinced, that the Measures pursued by the Administration were apparently wrong, and much less by those who are convinced, that those Measures were right.

Now, Sir, with regard to Elections: They say, our Elections must have been under a corrupt Influence, because the Representatives were not of the same Complection with the Majority of their Constituents. Here likewise the Proof they offer is a downright begging the Question. That there have been, are now, and always will be some Men without Doors, as well as within, who disapprove of the Measures pursued by our Government, I do not in the least question; but that a Majority of the better Sort of People are so, or have lately been so, I cannot admit. Great Endeavours, great Artifice, and great Industry, have, I know, been lately used to impose upon and make them so; and those Endeavours may upon several Occasions have had some Effect upon the giddy Mob; but our Elections, thank God! do not depend upon such People. They are generally governed by Men of Fortune and Understanding, and of such our Ministers, for this twenty Years past, have been so fortunate as to have a Majority in their Favour. Therefore, when we talk of People with regard to Elections, we ought to think only of those of the better Sort, without comprehending the Mob or mere Dregs of the People; for an Election may be free and uncorrupted tho' the Mob appear against it, but would be very far from being free, if the Electors were

were intimidated and compelled to vote as directed by a tumultuous Mob of low People, and by them only it was, that any Member of this House was burnt in Effigy on Account of the late Excise Scheme, consequently, tho' that Member was rechosen at the same Place for a new Parliament, we are not to conclude, that his Election proceeded from Bribery or Corruption, because, perhaps, no one of those who assisted at burning him in Effigy had any Vote, Interest, or Concern in his Election.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that the Charge upon which this Motion is founded, consists of Allegations of Facts which are not admitted to be criminal, or of criminal Facts unsupported by any Proof, I must next observe, that, I believe, you cannot find upon your Journals a Precedent for entering into a parliamentary Inquiry, unless where Measures had been pursued that were admitted by a great Majority of the House, as well as the Nation, to be criminal, or unless some criminal Practices were alledged that were notoriously known to have been committed, or such as the Member who moved for the Inquiry undertook to prove. The general Inquiry that was set on Foot in the Year 1715, was founded upon Measures that were apparently criminal, and such as were thought to be so by a great Majority of that House of Commons. A most glorious War had been put an End to by a most infamous Peace: Our Allies had been deserted, if not betrayed: A most destructive Treaty of Commerce had been concluded with France; and when we might have prescribed Terms to our Enemies, our Ministers, from some selfish, if not criminal Views of their own, submitted to receive Terms from them. These were such Measures as almost every Man condemned,

except those that were concerned in advising them, or carrying them on; and therefore they furnished the Parliament with a just Foundation for an Inquiry; but of late Years, I am sure, no such Measures

A have been pursued, nor any Measures that can, or, I believe, will be condemned by a great Majority of this House of Commons. Therefore, we can now have no Pretence for setting up an Inquiry, unless some particular criminal Facts should be alledged and offered to be proved; and even in this Case, we could have no Pretence for a general Inquiry: We could inquire only into the particular Facts complained of, which would take up much less of our Time, and give less Disturbance to the Nation, than a general Inquiry into the Conduct of our publick Affairs for twenty Years past.

B Such a general Inquiry, with such a long Retrospect, is without Precedent, and would be a most dangerous Precedent. If such an Inquiry should be agreed to, and a Committee appointed for that Purpose, it would be of course insisted on, that all Papers of State, even those of the most secret Nature, should be laid before them, and, indeed, they could not make their Inquiry compleat without having all such Papers. Our Committees appointed upon such Occasions are, I know, called Secret Committees; but how justly Experience may shew; for few important Secrets have long remain'd so, after being once laid before such a Committee; and the Nature of the Thing speaks itself, for when a Secret is committed to a great Number of Persons, every one of them becomes the less careful of concealing it, because when it is discovered, it is not easy to fix the Discovery upon any one of them. Therefore if such a Precedent were once made, we could never hope to

keep

634 PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, &c.

keep any Secret, nor would any foreign State, or any Foreigner of Consequence, ever enter into any secret Transaction with our Government; because he could not know, but that the Secret might, twenty Years afterwards, be discovered by a Parliamentary Inquiry with a twenty Years Retrospect.

But besides being a dangerous Precedent, Sir, the setting up such an Inquiry at this Juncture might, nay, probably would, be attended with the most fatal Consequences, both with respect to our War against Spain, and with respect to our Negotiations for preserving a Balance of Power in Europe. As we have for some Time been carrying on a War against Spain, it is not to be doubted but our Ministers have had some secret Intelligence from thence: Our very News Papers tell us, that the Court of Spain have discovered a Plot for delivering the Groyne into our Hands; and tho' that Plot has been discovered, yet we may from thence presume, that our Ministers have still a secret Correspondence in Spain: Would it not be of the most fatal Consequence to have that Intelligence, or that Correspondence discovered? And can any one answer for its being kept concealed, after being exposed to a Secret Committee of this House, and all the Secretaries and Clerks that must necessarily be employed by them. We must likewise suppose, that several Schemes have been laid before our Ministers for attacking the Spaniards, both in Europe and America, and some of those Schemes may probably be such as ought to be carried into Execution; would it be prudent in us, to run the Risk of having all or any of those Schemes discovered to the Enemy? And yet this Risk we must run, if the present Motion should be agree'd to.

Then, Sir, with regard to our Negotiations: As the Flames of War have been above a Twelvemonth since

kindled in Germany: As there is a most powerful Confederacy formed against the House of Austria, we must suppose, that our Court have been carrying on Negotiations for drawing some of the Powers off A from that Confederacy, and forming a counter Confederacy in Favour of the Queen of Hungary. In all such Cases, as every Court in Europe has its own particular Views and Interests, the Negotiations must be of a most secret B Nature: Arguments must be made use of, and Memorials delivered at one Court, which it would be most fatal to have discovered to another; and as all those Transactions are yet in Embryo, can we desire, that his Majesty should lay the Whole C before a Committee of this House? Can we suppose it consistent with his Honour to do so, when we must suppose, that he has, at least with some of those Courts, engaged to keep the Transaction so secret as not to communicate it to D any but some of his chief Ministers of State?

Upon the Whole, Sir, I can see no Occasion we have for the Inquiry proposed; and if I did, I think it impossible, in our present Circumstances, to carry it on with Effect. This is my sincere Opinion; and as I can see no Danger or Inconvenience in delaying it for a Year or two, in which Time our own Tranquillity, as well as the Tranquillity of Europe, may, perhaps, be re-established, and all those grand Affairs which are now in Agitation finally ended, I must therefore be against the Motion, and I hope the noble Lord, when he considers these Things, will agree to have it withdrawn.

G The next Speech I shall give in this Debate was that made by A. Cornelius Cossius, the Purport of which was as follows:

Mr.

Mr. President,
SIR,
I DO not get up, as presuming to think any Thing that I shall offer can inforse a Question of this Importance. But as this Question tends to an Inquiry into those Measures which, in the universal Opinion of Mankind, have been thought so destructive to this Nation, an Opinion which, tho' in my private Sentiments I have ever joined in, yet, as I have never had an Opportunity of giving my publick Testimony against them, I cannot now refrain from expressing my Satisfaction at seeing the Time come, when they will be thoroughly fisted; and it is with Joy I look on myself as now going to give a Pledge to the Publick, that I shall ever look upon bad Measures with equal Detestation.

The People of *England*, reduced almost to a State of Despondency from the ruinous Conduct hitherto pursued for many Years past, have placed their only and last Hopes in the Independance, Justice, and Firmness of this Parliament: It is from this Confidence that every honest Man in the Kingdom now cheerfully submits to the Burden we are necessitated to impose on them; as they expect to see Freedom and Happiness secured to them at home, and national Honour retrieved abroad.— But as these Hopes can only be answered by an Alteration of those Measures that have occasioned their Distress and Complaints, how baffled will they think themselves in their Expectations, should the Motion that has been made to you, be rejected in this House? How ill an Earnest would it be, that we intended an Alteration of Measures, should we decline an Inquiry into those that have been so cried out against? Could they possibly suppose it to be from any other Motive than an Apprehension, lest we might lay a Foundation for condemning our own future Con-

duct, by countenancing an Inquiry into that of others, which is past?

But, Sir, whether the universal Complaint of past Measures be the Effect of Artifice and Misrepresentation (as might be pretended) on a A weak and deluded People, or springs from the real Grievances of an injured and right-discerning one, I say, whichever be the Case, surely it is a Deterrence, an Indulgence at least, which in Decency, in Duty it becomes this House to shew the collective Body of the People of *Great Britain*, by giving them that Satisfaction which a thorough Disquisition into the Subjects of Complaint, only can, and only ought to give them.

And therefore, for God's Sake! let every Gentleman reflect on the Consequences that will attend your Determination in the Affair before you. Is the Screening a few publick Delinquents from Inquiry, to be put in Balance with the giving Repose to the disturbed Minds of the whole People of three Kingdoms?

Inquiry is the Criterion of publick Virtue: It may, like *Ithuriel's Spear*, detect a Devil, however disguised in the Shape of an Angel, but can never obscure the Brightness of Truth. If Measures have been *right*, they will stand justified by it, and the E People of *England* will rest satisfied: If they have been iniquitous, the People expect *Justice* on whomsoever the Guilt falls, and wheresoever it may extend itself. It is not a narrow personal Inquiry that is aimed at, mainly confined to *this* or *that* Offender, but an Inquiry into *Offences*, wheresoever they shall be found, that becomes the Dignity of this House.

I shall not take up your Time so unnecessarily, as by entering into a particular Disquisition of those Measures that call for this Inquiry, which have been so often and so well exposed, and which speak more strongly their own Guilt, than the most powerful Eloquence can point out. Un-

experienced as I am in Matters of a publick Nature, I should think it no difficult Task, to run through a Deduction of our publick Mismanagement, both at home and abroad, *too gross* not to be the Objects of common Discernment, and some Instances perhaps that have not come within the Notice of the general Complaint. But I should think such a minute Discussion not only unnecessary but improper, as this Motion is most justly founded on the general Face of Things, and not to be diverted by giving room for a Debate on Particulars, the proper Subject of future Consideration. And, Sir, was it only from what you heard the other Day at your Bar *, and the Resolutions this House came into in Consequence of it †, the Expediency of the present Motion would be sufficiently enforced.

We have groaned under an Administration that have not only taken every Step to destroy our own Liberties at home, but have made us accessory in subverting, at least endangering, all the Liberties of Europe, who have made the British Name the Contempt of its Enemies, and lost the Confidence of those, whom Parity of Interest should make us consider as our Friends: An Administration whose Influence has diffused Neglect, Abuse, and Corruption into every the most minute Branch of our domestick Economy; for there is hardly an Office in the Kingdom, from the lowest to the highest, that does not call aloud for Parliamentary Inquiry: An Administration that, when it durst no longer withstand the united Voice of a justly enraged People, closed itself, in some Part, with the highest, the most provoking Strains of Insolence, that ever were dared to be offered any Nation under the Sun in our Circumstances, in making the most distinguished Instruments of the most

detested Measures triumph, by their Exaltation, over the Injuries and Resentment of the whole British Nation.

But, Sir, it is the future good Consequences that will attend this A Inquiry, and the Examples arising from it, that prevail with me over all other Considerations: I have no doubt of seeing a Reformation of Measures for some Time: Who that looks round this Assembly can doubt it, as long as it subsists thus constituted? A wise and honest Parliament will always make those in the Direction of Affairs so too. But all these Things have their Periods, whereas Examples are of perpetual Security.

We are now, Sir, in a Situation, C both as to our foreign and domestick Affairs, which points out Union as the only Means that can make us a glorious and happy People, and found the Throne of this Royal Family, which every Man of common Sense and Honesty must wish for, on D that never to be shaken Basis, the undivided Hearts of the People. And Thanks be to God! the pleasing Prospect already opens itself, by the subsiding of those unfortunate Distinctions that have been artfully foisted, in a general Zeal for promoting the true Honour of our King, and the Good of our Country: A Prospect that must give inexpressible Joy to all Lovers of both, and Mortification to none but those, who are wicked enough to prostitute the Name of this Family to serve the F infamous Views of their own selfish Policy. National Union can only be brought about by giving national Satisfaction; and I look upon the Step we are now taking as perfectly contributory to that End. True Union can only subsist amongst honest Men: All other Union is amusive, and destructive of itself.

The Union I am speaking of is indissol-

* Merchants Petitions, See Votes, p. 66, 68, 69, 70, 73, 81. † See ibid. p. 283, 284.

indissoluble, and should the Dregs of Faction, whom the falsely assumed Denomination of a Party only made considerable, attempt to interrupt it, they would only discover their own Insignificance, and add to the Contempt and Detestation the Publick had of them.

As for the Method proposed by this Motion, it is the only one by which a publick Inquiry can be carried on properly, or with Success. The Impropriety of laying all Papers before the House, has been often allowed on all Hands, and every Man knows how easy it is to obstruct or perplex an Inquiry so extended as this is, if carried on before so numerous an Assembly. But this is so obvious to any Man who means getting at Truth, that I need only say, that I consider all Arguments against this Method, as Objections raised only because it is practicable. For my own Part, as I consider this Question as tending to restore Satisfaction to the Nation, Credit and Popularity to the Government at home, and Weight and Dignity to it abroad; and as it tends to the Honour of this Assembly, I am heartily for it.

The next Speech I shall give, was that made by T. Sempronius Gracchus, which was in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
SIR,

I SHOULD act a very inconsistent Part, if I did not support the Motion now under your Consideration, with the same Zeal with which I concurred in that made some few Days after I had the Honour of taking my Seat in this Assembly. Nothing, Sir, has happened, nothing, Sir, can happen to alter my Opinion in this Respect, that the Publick have a Right, that it is a Duty incumbent upon us to inquire strictly into the Conduct of the late Administration.

It was then my Opinion, that we had Grounds sufficient to induce us to that Inquiry: The general Voice of the Nation, the almost desperate Condition of our Affairs, both abroad and at home, then rendered the Inquiry highly necessary: The Presumption was strong, that the Interest of the Nation had been betrayed; and I thought I should have abused the Confidence reposed in me by my Country, if I had not endeavoured to discover in what Manner, in what Instances, and by whom, it was betrayed.

But these Reasons for Inquiry are infinitely stronger now than then; we had Reason to inquire then from the Suspicions of the Publick, and from our own Suspicions. These Reasons still subsist; and to these are added the Suspicions of the King himself: To these are added the visible Opinion of our Allies abroad.

The King has at length dismissed his Minister, and he has dismissed him without any Application from this House to that Purpose.—He has done it of his own Motion.—His Majesty has dismissed a Minister who had served him many Years, and, as we are well convinced, against the Inclination of that Minister. Had his Majesty believed, that he had served him faithfully, who can imagine, that he would have turned him from his Service? We must therefore conclude, that his Majesty's Opinion has concurred with the Opinion of the Nation, with the Opinion of those in this House, who expressed Suspicions of his Conduct.

Our Allies abroad have visibly proved by their late Measures, that they entertained the same Suspicions. A general Stupor seemed to have seized on all the Powers joined in common Interest with us: Their Resolutions were as languid, their Conduct equally tame and despicable, in the general Danger of Europe, as the Councils of this Nation. We

were told, that this Infatuation abroad was the Cause of our weak and pusillanimous Measures at home. But it is now discovered, that our Conduct was not influenced by their Measures, but that their Measures were influenced by our Conduct. The Moment that this Minister was divested of his Power, the Charm was at once dispelled : The Dutch, notwithstanding all the dilatory Forms of that Government, proceeded to a vast Augmentation of their Forces. The King of *Sardinia* has determined to take Part in the common Cause ; and it is apparent, that from the Removal of this Minister, the Spirit of the Grand Alliance has happily revived, as much as it was once fatally depressed by the Removal of the great Duke of *Marlborough*.

This happy Event demands our Attention ; it has opened a Prospect of Preservation to the Balance of Power, of which we had lost all View before. If we do not seize this happy Moment, how can we answer for it to ourselves, to our Country, to Posterity ? But unless we engage with Vigour in this Inquiry, how can we hope to avail ourselves of this Event ? Does any Man imagine, that it is a Change of Men that has given this new Life to the Counsels of our Allies ? No, Sir, it is the Confidence that a Change of Measures will be the Consequence of a Change of Men, and such a Confidence must perish in its very Birth, if an Inquiry into the Errors of the past Administration should be stifled in this House.

Sir, to extricate this Nation, or to extricate Europe out of that Labyrinth of Dangers in which we are all involved, it is necessary that the present Administration should be supported by the Spirit and Inclinations of the People. The Confidence which is necessary to give them Weight abroad, is equally necessary

to enable them to raise the vast Supplies at home, which the critical Condition of our Interest demands. This Confidence in them can never be attained, but by a vigorous Prosecution of this Inquiry.

A The Publick have some Distrust, that the new Administration are slack and tender in this Respect : In my own Breast I have none : I am happy in this Change, which has fallen in favour of those for whom I have entertained the highest Esteem, and for some of whom I have a singular and sincere Friendship. But, Sir, we must pay some Regard to the Opinions of the Publick, as well as to our own, and they will never be convinced, that the new Ministers mean well, if this Inquiry should be defeated here : They will interpret the Coldness of this House to a Disposition in the Administration to protect and screen, which must in the End produce the worst Effects, both to the Publick and to them. And therefore, as a Friend to my Country, and as a real Friend to them, I shall follow this Inquiry as far as I am able to pursue it.

B Sir, I shall trouble the House very little farther at this Time, but I must observe with great Submission, that I think all Arguments that are used to prevent, or to delay the present Inquiry, are very indecent and disrespectful to this House ; for they bear this inevitable Construction, that this House is actuated more by Passion and Prejudice, than by Impartiality and Justice. No Man can have the Confidence to assert, no Man can mean, that if the late Minister deserves the Censure of Parliament, he should not receive it : They can therefore mean nothing, but that they think him innocent, and think, that if we enter into this Inquiry, this House is determined to pronounce him guilty, whether he be so or no.

In private Life, what Man of common Sense would dismiss a Steward after a Service of twenty Years (during which his Accounts had never been inspected) without a careful Examination, before he gave him his Discharge? The Publick stand in the same Light with regard to this Minister, and the Publick will want common Sense in this Instance, as a private Man would do in the other, if they suffer this Minister to retire unquestioned, laden with Honours and an immense Wealth, far exceeding what the just and known Profits of his past Employments would have furnished.

The following is the Substance of what was said upon this Occasion by Servilius Priscus.

Mr. President,
S I R,

IT would very much shorten our Debates, upon this and every other Occasion, if Gentlemen would consider attentively the Subject of the Debate, and keep close to the Argument, without running out into Harangues or Flowers of Eloquence, which may be made use of upon any other Subject, as well as that which happens then to be under the Consideration of the House. That we have a Right to inquire into the Conduct of our publick Affairs, and that upon certain Occasions we ought to inquire, are Questions that have nothing to do in this Debate, because they are Questions which no Gentleman will deny. The only Questions now under our Consideration must therefore be, Whether we have now any Occasion for making such an Inquiry, and if we have, whether we ought now, or in this Session of Parliament, to enter upon that Inquiry. With regard to the first of these two Questions, I hope it will not be said, that we ought every Session of Parliament,

or once in every certain Number or Term of Years, to appoint a Secret and Select Committee for inquiring into the Conduct of our publick Affairs from the Time of the last parliamentary Inquiry. This we can A no Way pretend to, either from Custom or Reason; for it is certain, that the Custom has always been, never to set up a parliamentary Inquiry, unless when great Crimes were known, or strongly suspected to have been committed, or unless B when such Measures had been pursued, as were allowed to have been weak or wicked. This, I say, has always hitherto been the Custom, and Reason must convince us, that it is right, and that it would be wrong in us to set up a parliamentary Inquiry, when there is no well-grounded Suspicion of Misconduct; for as such Inquiries must always be dangerous and troublesome, they ought never to be entered into without an apparent Necessity.

Taking it therefore for granted, Sir, that no parliamentary Inquiry ought to be set up, unless when there appears to be a well-grounded Suspicion of Misconduct, I shall observe, that this Suspicion ought to be such a one as prevails in this House; and if this Observation be E just, it must be wrong to talk, upon any such Occasion, of the Voice of the People, or the Voice of the Nation. Sir, the Voice of this House is the Voice of the People, the Voice of the British Nation. It must always be understood to be so; for there is no other Way of determining, what is the Voice of the Nation. If we were to form a Judgment of this from what we heard without Doors, every Man's Judgment would be according to the Sort of Company he usually conversed with. In a free Country the Measures of the Government in general, and even every particular Measure will be canvassed by the People without Doors,

Doors, and will be condemned by some and applauded by others. A Gentleman who keeps Company with the former will from thence judge, that the Voice of the People is against the Government; and one who keeps Company with the latter will, for the same Reason, judge, that the Voice of the People is in Favour of the Government; consequently one of these Gentlemen would be for an Inquiry, and the other against it, for one and the same Reason; therefore, when such a Question happens to be started in this House, no Gentleman ought to consider what is the Voice of the People without Doors, nor ought he to allow what he has heard without Doors, in the least, to enter his Thoughts: If he does, he can hardly avoid being prejudiced by the Company he has kept, and such a Man can never be a good Judge in such a Question.

What then, Sir, are we to do? How are we to judge upon such Occasions? The Answer is easy: Every Gentleman ought to consider by himself the Measures pursued by the Government. If a general Inquiry be moved for, he ought to consider, or, perhaps, recon sider by himself, all the Measures that have been pursued by the Government during the Time proposed to be inquired into: If upon such an Examination he finds Reason to conclude, that they have been generally wrong, he ought then to agree to the Inquiry proposed: But if he finds Reason to conclude, that they were generally right, he ought to be against it: Nay, even when he finds Reason to condemn any one or two particular Measures, he ought to be against a general Inquiry; because after that Question is rejected, he may himself propose a particular Inquiry into the Affair he finds Reason to condemn or at least suspect, and that Question may

A be agreed to by the House, notwithstanding our having rejected the former. But in such Cases I must observe, that according to the usual Custom of Parliament, we ought first by a proper Question to condemn the Measure, before we put any Question for inquiring into the Authors, or the Conduct of the Authors of any particular Measure.

B Now, Sir, as the present Question is for a general Inquiry, and for a longer Time, I believe, than ever any former Inquiry was proposed to extend to, it will appear from what I have said, that every particular Gentleman must enter into the Examination of all the Measures pursued by our Government during that long Period; and therefore, I hope, C it will not to be thought impertinent in me to enter into that Examination, or to endeavour to justify our publick Measures, especially such of them as have been particularly objected to in this Debate; and here I must previously observe, D that in all such Cases we ought not to form our Judgment from the Light in which any past Measure now appears to us, but from the Light in which it did probably appear when it was at first resolved on; for considering the narrow Limits of E human Wisdom or Knowledge, and the Shortness of human Foresight, future Incidents may often make a publick Measure appear to be wrong, tho' according to all human Appearance, it appeared at first to be right.

F After having made this previous Observation, I must say, Sir, I am surprised to hear any Fault now found with the Measures that were taken for punishing the Guilty, and restoring publick Credit, after the violent Shock it received from the wicked Execution of the fatal South-Sea Scheme in the Year 1720; because future Incidents have been so far from condemning any of those Mea-

Measures, that the immediate Revival of publick Credit, and the flourishing State it has been in ever since, has fully demonstrated, that those Measures were wise as well as just. As to the Guilty, they were all punished, and, I think, severely punished. They were not, perhaps, punished so severely as the Sufferers expected and desired; for it is natural for Men that have been injured, in the first Violence of their Resentment, to desire a Punishment more severe than common Justice can admit of; but they were all punished so severely, that when the first Violence of the publick Resentment was over, the Punishment began to be thought too severe, and was therefore, by Way of Ridicule, called *Justice by the Lump.*

The next Measure of a domestick Nature that seems to be objected to, is the Money granted from Time to Time to the Civil List, and the Additions that have been made to that Revenue. If there was any Crime in this, Sir, I must really think it lies more properly at our own Door, than at the Door of any Minister, or of the Administration in general; and therefore, before we agree to this Question, we ought, I think, to amend it, by resolving, That a Committee E be appointed to inquire into the Conduct of our Affairs, at home and abroad, and into the Conduct of the House of Commons, during the last twenty Years. But as none of those Grants were made, without having proper Estimates and Accounts laid before the House, and as from those Estimates and Accounts the Necessity of those Grants was made appear, we can have no Reason to find Fault either with our Ministers for asking, or with the House of Commons for granting any of the Sums of Money, or Additions that were made to the Civil List. And, indeed, if we consider, that there

A are many accidental Charges which fall upon the Civil List Revenue, and many Articles which rise higher than that at which they were first estimated, we cannot be surprised, that in the late King's Time it became necessary from Time to Time to grant a Sum for paying off the Debts of the Civil List, or that his present Majesty's Ministers should desire to have an Addition made to it at his Accession to the Throne.

B The Excise Scheme is another A fair of a domestick Nature, that seems to have been particularly objected to in this Debate. I know, Sir, that great Art and Industry were made use of to make People believe, that this Scheme was intended as an Introduction to a general Excise,

C and that it was a Preliminary to a formed Design for destroying our Constitution and making Slaves of us all. But as I had at that Time, and have had ever since, a Friendship and Intimacy with those who approved of that Scheme, and introduced it into this House, I know the Falshood of those Insinuations. However, I shall not desire Gentlemen to take my Word for it. I shall only desire Gentlemen to have a little Charity, and to judge of other Mens Actions and Intentions, as they would desire others to judge of their own. If they do this, they will not ascribe any Action to a wicked Motive, when an upright one can with more Probability be assigned; and this is evidently the Case with regard to

F the Excise Scheme. I hope, it will be granted, that to prevent Frauds in the Collection of the publick Taxes, and thereby increase the publick Revenue, is as upright, and even as laudable a Design as any Man can entertain; and, I believe, G it will likewise be granted, that the Excise Scheme, had it been passed into a Law, would have had this Effect; at least it must be grant-

ed,

ed, that it was very reasonable to presume, it would have had this Effect, from the Experience we had before had of the Effect of raising the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, by Way of Excise upon the Consumption, instead of raising them by the Method of Customs upon the Importation, and allowing those Customs to be drawn back upon the Exportation. This then was one Motive for approving of, and introducing the Excise Scheme, which must be allowed to have been an upright one; but on the other hand it is said, that this Scheme would have overturned our Constitution and established arbitrary Power, by giving Ministers an uncontrollable Influence at all Elections. That it would have had such an Effect I still very much question; and as our Ministers had no Experience of this in any parallel Case, they could not therefore be so certain of this Effect as of the other, consequently it is more probable, that their approving of, and introducing that Scheme proceeded from a good Intention, than that it proceeded from a wicked one; and I am sure, it is much more charitable, and more like a Christian, to suppose it proceeded from the former, than to suppose it proceeded from the latter. But let their Design be what it will, their throwing it up so easily as they did, was some Sort of Atonement, and induced most People to pardon the Attempt, which was the true Cause of the next general Election's going so much in their Favour; and it ought, I think, to be a Reason for its being never again mentioned in this House, especially as the Nation no Way suffered by the Attempt.

These, I think, Sir, are all the Measures of a domestick Nature for twenty Years past, that have been objected to in this Debate, and if Objections could have been raised a-

gainst any other, I believe, they would have been mentioned. Then with regard to Affairs of a foreign Nature, the Treaty of Hanover is, I find, by those Gentlemen always made the Burden of their Song, and

A the original Ground of all their Complaints; and in order to make this Treaty liable to any Objection, they who cannot know, expressly contradict what his late Majesty, who could and certainly did know, affirmed in the most solemn Manner from the Throne.

B His late Majesty in his Speech to the next Session of Parliament declared expressly, that the Negotiations and Engagements entered into by some foreign Powers, which seemed to have laid the Foundation of new Troubles and Disturbances in Europe, and to threaten his Subjects with the Loss of the most advantageous Branches of their Trade, obliged him, without any Loss of Time, to conclude that Treaty. It was then well known, what those Engagements were:

C They in part appeared even from the publick Treaty: The Spaniards were resolved to wrest Gibraltar and Minorca from us: The Emperor was resolved to support his Ostend Company in spite of us. For these Purposes they were to assist each other; and the King of Spain,

D as a farther Recompence, granted the Emperor's Subjects such Liberties and Privileges in both the Indies as were inconsistent with our Commerce, and with the Treaties subsisting between Spain and us. These were their Engagements, and if we did

E not submit, the Emperor was to attack his Majesty's foreign Dominions, whilst Spain was to make a Diversification by invading these Kingdoms in favour of the Pretender. The Court of Vienna went even so far as to threaten his late Majesty with both

F these Attacks, before he entered into that Negotiation which concluded with the Treaty of Hanover.

G These are Facts, Sir, which are founded

founded upon the Testimony of our late Sovereign, I am sure, a much stronger Testimony than the Averment to the contrary of any private Gentleman; and these Facts will for ever justify the Treaty of Hanover, and all the Measures we took consequent to that Treaty, especially when we consider, that by those Measures we not only prevented the Dangers wherewith we were threatened, but obliged the Emperor to give up his Ostend Company, and Spain to confirm our Right to Gibraltar and Minorca, and to recede from her Engagements in Favour of the Emperor's Subjects with respect to Trade; both which she did by the Treaty of Seville, and therefore, I am surprised to hear that Treaty found fault with. We did not, 'tis true, by that Treaty, obtain immediate Satisfaction or Reparation for all the Damage she had done our Trade, because it was impossible to compute and ascertain that Damage; but we obtained a Promise for immediate Reparation as to some Part, and as to what remained it was to be settled and adjusted by Commissaries mutually to be appointed, who were to finish their Commission within the Space of three Years. If Spain afterwards refused to perform her Engagements, or rather delayed the Performance under frivolous Pretences, for she never expressly refused, it was what our Ministers could not foresee nor provide against; for without trusting to some Promises to be performed *in futuro*, it is impossible to negotiate or conclude any Treaty whatsoever.

But, Sir, with regard to Spain's Performance of these Promises, and with regard to the Depredations afterwards committed by Spanish Guardia Costa's, our Ministers cannot justly be accused of any Neglect, as may appear from the many Memorials, Letters and Papers relating to those Affairs, which have from Time to

Time been laid upon our Table: They never ceased making Application; the Spanish Ministers never ceased promising. If our Ministers were shy of beginning Hostilities, as long as they had any Hopes of obtaining Reparation by fair Means, are they to blame? Are the Ministers of a trading Nation ever to blame in such a Case? Sir, their Shiness in this Respect, especially with regard to Spain, ought to be the Ground of Applause rather than Inquiry: And in future Ages, when Time has put an End to Envy, which, thank God! is not so long-lived as Truth, it will appear to be so.

I now come, Sir, to consider our Behaviour when the War broke out between France and the Emperor in the Year 1733: In that War we had certainly no Concern in Interest, any farther than as it might affect the Balance of Power in Europe; and with regard to the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, we were set free from that Engagement by the Emperor's having brought that War upon himself: We had, therefore, no Concern, nor any Obligation to enter, either as Principals or Auxiliaries, into that War; but as by its Event, it might affect the Balance of Power, we were therefore in Prudence obliged to augment our Forces both by Sea and Land, in order to be ready to put a Stop to the Arms of the victorious Side, in case their Ambition should lead them to push their Conquests farther than was consistent with the Balance of Power in Europe. If we had delayed our Preparations till this Event had actually happened, we should then have been too late: The Vanquished would then have been obliged to submit, before we could have come to their Relief. Therefore, I still think, it was the most prudent Part we could act, to stand neuter at the

Beginning of that War, but to prepare for the worst ; and our Allies the Dutch, whose Wisdom some Gentlemen take all Occasions to extol, held the very same Conduct : Nay, they went farther ; they actually agreed to a Treaty of Neutrality, and yet notwithstanding that Agreement, they augmented their Forces, in order to be ready at all Events. By this Conduct we put ourselves but to a very small Expence, and yet that Expence had as good an Effect, as if we had put ourselves to a much greater, and brought ourselves into much greater Danger, by engaging as Parties in the War. The Parliament was therefore in the right to approve of those Measures ; their having done so can be no Argument of their having been chosen or governed by a corrupt Influence ; nor can those Measures, or the Approbation they then met with, now afford any reasonable Ground for a Parliamentary Inquiry.

The only remaining Measure that has been objected to in this Debate, and therefore the last I shall take Notice of, is the Convention with Spain, which was founded upon a Maxim I must still approve of, because it is such a one as, I hope, will always be held sacred by those who have the Administration of our publick Affairs, I mean that of never engaging us in a War, especially with Spain, as long as there is the least Reason to hope for obtaining Redress by peaceable Means. By that Treaty the King of Spain acknowledged the Injuries that had been done us, and promised to make Satisfaction, by paying a certain Sum here at London in the Space of four Months : This was such a Proof of that Court's being in Earnest, and firmly resolved to do us Justice, that our Ministers, upon the Maxim I have mention'd, could not but agree to it ; and as we were neither to promise nor give up any Thing by

that Treaty, they had the more Reason to accept of what the Court of Spain offered. If the Court of Spain delayed performing that Engagement, as they had done their former, our agreeing to this Treaty A could occasion no Delay in our beginning Hostilities, but what would have been otherwise occasioned by the Season of the Year ; and their failing in the Performance of such a solemn and explicit Stipulation, would of course render them blameable in the Eyes of all Europe, which, considering the Intricacy of the other Disputes between the two Nations, was a Point our Ministers were in the Right to aim at, and has, perhaps, been the principal Cause of Spain's remaining hitherto C unassisted by any Power in Europe. This Measure, therefore, or the Approbation it met with in Parliament, can as little afford a just Cause for an Inquiry, as any other that has been mentioned in this Debate ; and now I hope it will appear, that D we have at present no solid Ground for an Inquiry, from the supposed Weakness or Wickedness of any of our late Measures.

If a Minister, or an Administration, are to be compared to the Steward of an Estate, we shall from thence find as little Reason for an Inquiry ; nay, upon this Principle, it would be unjust in us to call them now to a general Account. If the Steward of an Estate passes his Accounts regularly, and delivers up his Vouchers every Year, and accordingly receives an annual Discharge or Release, it would be most unjust in his Lord to expect or desire, that after twenty Years Service he should be brought to a general Account, as if no such annual Account had ever been delivered or approved of. This is exactly the Case of our Administration ; they have regularly every Year delivered in their Accounts ; those Accounts have been annually passed

passed in Parliament, and every Article approved of; would it not then be unjust in us now after twenty Years to tell them, we will now overtake all your Accounts? The Accounts you have delivered in, the Approbation you have met with, the Releases you have received, shall pass for nothing: You shall now deliver in a general Account from your first Entry into our Service: We will examine it strictly, and will admit of no Article but what you can fully instruct to have been usefully laid out or expended for our Service. Such a Proceeding would be so unjust, that I cannot think, it needs any farther Explanation.

But now, Sir, with regard to the other Question, Whether it be now a proper Time for us to enter into an Inquiry? Suppose we had just Ground to suspect the Uprightness, or the Wisdom of our late Measures: Suppose them to be thought weak or wicked by a great Majority of this House, is this a proper Time for us to employ ourselves about inquiring into and punishing past Measures? When Europe is in such Danger: When we ourselves are in such Danger, are we to consider only how we came upon the Brink, instead of considering how to get off? It was said of the House of Commons that impeached the Earl of Portland and Lord Somers in the Year 1701, that they proceeded in a Manner which seemed more to affect our Peace at home, than to prepare for War abroad. I am sure, this might be more justly said of us, if should we now resolve upon an Inquiry into the late Conduct of our publick Affairs. Let us now think how to get rid of the present Danger, and of that alone. It deserves, it requires our utmost Attention. When we have secured our own Liberties, and the Liberties of Europe, against the ambitious Projects of France: When we have secured the

Freedom of our Navigation and Commerce against the Insults and Injustice of Spain; we shall then have an Opportunity, we shall then have Leisure, to inquire into and punish all publick Offenders, and we may then do it with Safety. Both these desirable Ends we shall, I hope, attain, if we apply to this, and this only: We may, perhaps, be able to accomplish both before the Beginning of next Session of Parliament; and surely no one will say, we can suffer in the mean Time by the Delay of Justice. For this Reason, Sir, if I thought we had just Cause for an Inquiry: If I condemned, in my own Mind, the whole Course of our Conduct for the last twenty Years, as much as I do really approve it, I should nevertheless be against our entering into an Inquiry, during this Session of Parliament; and therefore, I must give my Negative to the Question.

The last Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by Julius Florus, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.

*Mr. President,
SIR,*

WHAT the Gentlemen of the other Side mean by Harangues or Flowers of Rhetorick, I shall not pretend to guess; but if they make use of nothing of that Kind, it is no very good Argument for their Sincerity; for a Man who speaks from his Heart, and is sincerely affected with the Subject he speaks on, as every honest Man must, when he speaks in the Cause of his Country: Such a Man, I say, falls naturally into Sentiments and Expressions which may be called Flowers of Rhetorick, and therefore deserves as little to be taxed with Affectation, as the most stupid Serjeant at Law that ever spoke at the Common Pleas Bar for a half Guinea Fee. For my Part,

Part, I have heard nothing said in this Debate, at least, I have heard nothing said in Favour of the Question, but what I thought very proper and very much to the Purpose. What has been said, indeed, upon the other Side of the Question, e- A specially the long Justification that has been made of our late Measures, I cannot think so proper upon this Occasion, because this Motion is founded upon the present melancholy Situation of Affairs, and upon the general Clamour without Doors B against the late Conduct of our publick Affairs; and either of these, with me, shall always be a sufficient Reason for agreeing to an immediate Parliamentary Inquiry; for without such an Inquiry I cannot, even in my own Mind, enter into the Dis- quisation, whether our publick Measures have been right or no, because I cannot otherwise be furnished with the necessary Lights for that Purpose.

But the Hon. Gentlemen who oppose this Motion, seem to mistake, I D shall not say wilfully, the Difference between a Motion for an Impeachment, and a Motion for an Inquiry. If any Member of this House were to stand up in his Place, and move for impeaching a Minister, he would be obliged to charge him with some particular Crimes or Misdemeanors, and to produce some Proof, or to declare that he was ready to prove the Facts; but any Gentleman may move for an Inquiry, without any particular Allegation, and without offering any Proof, or declaring that E he is ready to prove, because the very Design of an Inquiry is to find out particular Facts and particular Proofs. The general Circumstances of Things, or general Rumours without Doors, are a sufficient Foundation for such a Motion, and for the House's agreeing to it when it is made. This, Sir, has always been the Practice, and has been the Foun-

dation of almost all the Inquiries that were ever set on Foot in this House, especially those that have been carried on by Secret and Select Committees. What other Foundation was there for the Secret Committee appointed in the Year 1694, (to go no farther back) to inquire into and inspect the Books and Accounts of the *East-India Company* and Chamber of *London*? Nothing but a general Rumour that some corrupt Practices had been made use of. What was the Foundation of the Inquiry in the Year 1715? Did the Hon. Gentleman who moved for appointing that Secret Committee, charge the former Administration with any particular Crimes? Did he offer any Proofs, or declare that he was ready to prove any Thing? It is said, the Measures pursued by that Administration were condemned by a great Majority of that House of Commons. What, Sir, were those Ministers condemned before they were heard? Could any Gentleman be so unjust as to pass Sentence, even in his own Mind, upon a Measure, before he had inquired into it? He might perhaps dislike the Treaty of *Utrecht*; but upon Inquiry, it might appear to be the best that could be obtained; and it has since been so far justified, that it is at least as good, if not better than any Treaty we have made since that Time.

Sir, it was not the Treaty of *Utrecht*, nor any Measure that Administration had openly pursued, that was the Foundation or the Cause of an Inquiry into their Conduct. It was the loud Complaints of a great Party in the Nation against them, and the general Suspicion of their having carried on treasonable Negotiations in Favour of the Pretender, and for defeating the Protestant Succession; and the Inquiry was set on Foot, in order to detect those Practices, if there were any such, and to find proper Evidence for convict-

ing the Offenders. The same Argument holds with regard to the Inquiry into the Management of the Directors of the South-Sea Company in the Year 1720. When that Affair was first moved in the House by Mr. Neville, he did not, he could not charge those Directors, or any one of them, with any particular Crimes, nor did he attempt to offer, or say that he was ready to offer any particular Proofs: His Motion, which was, That the Directors of the South-Sea Company should forthwith lay before the House an Account of their Proceedings, was founded upon the general Circumstances of Things, the Distress brought upon the publick Credit of the Nation, and the general and loud Complaints without Doors. This Motion, indeed, reasonable as it was, we know, was opposed by our Courtiers at that Time, and in particular, by two doughty Brothers, who have been Courtiers ever since; but their Opposition raised such a Warmth in the House, that they were glad to give it up, and never afterwards durst directly oppose that Inquiry. I wish, I could now see the same Zeal for publick Justice. I am sure, the Circumstances of Affairs deserve it. Our publick Credit was then, indeed, brought into Distress; but now, the Nation itself, nay, not only this Nation, but all our Friends upon the Continent, are brought into the utmost Distress and Danger.

This, Sir, is admitted even by those who oppose this Motion, and if they have ever lately conversed with those that dare speak their Minds, they must admit, that the Murmurs of the People against the Conduct of the Administration are now as general, and as loud, as ever they were upon any Occasion; but the Misfortune is, that Gentlemen who are in Office, seldom converse with any but such as are in Office, or want to be in Office, and such Men,

let them think what they will, will always applaud the Conduct of their Superiors; consequently, Gentlemen who are in the Administration, or in any Office under it, can rarely know what is the Voice of the People.

A The Voice of this House was formerly, I shall grant, and always ought to be the Voice of the People: If new Parliaments were more frequent, and few Placemen, and no Pensioners admitted, it would be so still; but, if long Parliaments be

B continued, and a corrupt Influence should prevail, not only at Elections, but in this House, the Voice of this House will generally be very different from, nay often directly contrary to the Voice of the People.

C However, as this is not, I hope, the Case at present, I must hope, that there is a Majority of us who know what is the Voice of the People; and if it be admitted by all, that the Nation is at present in the utmost

D Distress and Danger, and admitted by a Majority, that the Voice of the People is loud against the late Conduct of our Administration, this Motion must be agreed to, because, I have shewn, that these two Circumstances, without any particular Charge, have been the Foundation of almost all Parliamentary Inquiries.

E I shall readily admit, Sir, that we should have very little to do with the Character or Reputation of a Minister, if it no way affected his Master; but as it does, and always must affect our Sovereign, as the People may become disaffected as well as discontented, when they find, the King continues obstinately to employ a Minister who, they think, oppresses them at home, and betrays them abroad, we are therefore, in Duty to our Sovereign, obliged to inquire into the Conduct of a Minister, when it becomes generally suspected by the People; in order that we may vindicate his Character,

if he appears innocent, as to every Thing laid to his Charge, or that we may get him removed from the Councils of our Sovereign, and condignly punished, if he appears guilty.

After having said thus much, Sir, I have no great Occasion to answer what has been said, that no Parliamentary Inquiry ought ever to be set up, unless we are convinced that something has been done amiss. Sir, the very Name given to this House of Parliament shews the contrary. We are called the Grand Inquest of the Nation, and as such it is our Duty to inquire into every Step of publick Management, either abroad or at home, in order to see that nothing has been done amiss. It is not necessary upon every Occasion to establish a Secret Committee: This is never necessary, but when the Affairs to be brought before them, or some of those Affairs, are supposed to be of such a Nature as ought to be kept secret; but as Experience has shewn, that nothing but a superficial Inquiry is ever made by a general Committee, or a Committee of the whole House, I wish, that all Estimates and Accounts, and many other Affairs, were respectively referred to Select Committees. Their Inquiries would be more exact, and the receiving of their Reports would not take up so much of our Time as is represented; but if it did, as it is our Duty to make strict Inquiries into every Thing relating to the Publick, as we assemble here for that Purpose, we ought to do our Duty before we break up, and I am sure, his present Majesty would never put an End to any Session, till both Houses had fully performed their Duty to their Country.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that it is our Duty to inquire, even when there is no Cause, no Complaints, and that it is much more our Duty to inquire into the Conduct of pub-

lick Affairs, when there is great Distress and heavy Complaints, I shall endeavour to answer the two chief Objections that have been made against the Inquiry now proposed. It is said, that by this Inquiry we shall be in Danger of discovering the Secrets of our Government to our Enemies. This Argument, Sir, by proving too much proves nothing at all. If it were admitted, it would always have been, and for ever will be, an Argument against our inquiring into any Affair in which our Government can be supposed to have a Concern. Our Inquiries would then be confined to the Conduct of our little Companies, or of inferior Custom-House Officers or Excisemen; for if we should be so bold as to offer to inquire into the Conduct of Commissioners or great Companies, it would be said, the Government had a Concern in their Conduct, and the Secrets of Government must not be divulged. Every Gentleman must see, that this would be the Consequence of admitting such an Argument; but besides, it is false in Fact, and contrary to Experience. We have had many Parliamentary Inquiries into the Conduct of Ministers of State, and yet I defy any one to shew, that any State Affair was thereby discovered which ought to have been concealed, or that our publick Affairs, either abroad or at home, ever suffered by any such Discovery. There are Methods, Sir, for preventing Papers of a very secret Nature from coming into the Hands of the Servants attending, or even of all the Members of our Secret Committee. If his Majesty should by Message acquaint us, that some of the Papers sealed up and laid before us required the utmost Secrecy, we might refer them to our Committee, with an Instruction for them to order only two or three of their Number

Number to inspect such Papers, and to report from them nothing but what they thought might be safely communicated to their whole Number. By this Method, I hope, the Danger of a Discovery would be effectually removed; therefore this Danger cannot be a good Argument against a parliamentary Inquiry.

The other Objection, Sir, is really surprising, because it is founded upon a Circumstance which, in all former Times, has been admitted as a strong Argument for an immediate Inquiry. The Hon. Gentlemen are so ingenuous as to confess, that our Affairs both abroad and at home, are at present in the utmost Distress; but say they, you ought to free yourselves from this Distress, before you inquire how or by what Means you was brought into it. Sir, according to this Way of arguing, a Minister that has plundered and betrayed his Country, and fears being called to an Account in Parliament, has nothing to do but to involve his Country into a dangerous War, or some other great Distress, in order to prevent an Inquiry into his Conduct, because he may be dead before that War is at an End, or that Distress got over. Thus, like the most villainous of all Thieves, after he has plundered the House, he has nothing to do but to set it in a Flame, that he may escape in the Confusion. It is really astonishing to hear such an Argument seriously urged in this House. But say these Gentlemen, if you found yourself upon a Precipice, would you stand to inquire how you was led there, before you considered how to get off? No, Sir; but if a Guide had led me there, I should very probably be provoked to throw him over, before I thought of any Thing else; at least, I am sure, I G should not trust to the same Guide for bringing me off; and this, Sir, is the strongest Argument that can

be urged for an immediate Inquiry.

We have been for these twenty Years under the Guidance, I may truly say, of one Man, one single Minister. We now at last find ourselves upon a most dangerous Precipice: Ought not we then immediately to inquire, whether we have been led upon this Precipice by his Ignorance or Wickedness? And if by either, to take Care not to trust to his Guidance for leading us off? This is an additional, and a stronger Argument for this Inquiry than ever was for any former; for if we do not inquire, we shall probably remain under his Guidance; because, tho' he be removed from the Treasury Board, he is not from the King's Closet, nor probably will, unless it be by our Advice, or by our sending him to a Lodging at the other End of the Town, where he cannot do so much Harm to his Country. Sir, the Distress we are in at home is evidently owing to bad Economy, and to our having been led into many needless Expences: The Distress and the Danger we are in abroad, are evidently owing to the Misconduct of our War with Spain, and to the little Confidence put in our Counsels by our natural and ancient Allies. This is so evident, E that I should not have thought it necessary to have entered into any particular Explanation, if an Hon. Gentleman on the other Side had not entered into a particular Justification of most of our late Measures, both abroad and at home; F but as he has done so, tho' not, in my Opinion, quite to the Purpose of the present Debate, yet, I hope, I shall be excused making some Remarks upon what he has said on that Subject, beginning, as he did, with the Measures taken for punishing the South Sea Directors, and restoring publick Credit, after the terrible Shock it met with in the Year 1720. Now as regard the

As those Measures, Sir, were among the first Exploits of our late, and I fear still our Prime Minister, at least his first since he came last into the Administration, and as the Committee proposed, if agreed to, will probably consist of one and twenty, I wish the Motion had been for one Year farther back, that the Number of Years might have been equal to the Number of Inquirers, and that it might have comprehended the first of those Measures; for as it stands, it will not comprehend the Methods taken for punishing the Directors, nor the first Regulations made for restoring publick Credit; and with regard to both, some Practices might perhaps be discovered, that would deserve a much severer Punishment than any of those Directors met with. Considering the many Tricks and Frauds made use of by those Directors and their Agents, for drawing People into their Ruin, I am not a little surprised to hear it now said, that their Punishment was ever thought too severe. Justice by the Lump was an Epithet given it, not because it was thought too severe; but because it was a Piece of Cunning made use of for screening the most heinous Offenders, who, if they did not deserve to be hanged, deserved at least to have that total Ruin brought upon them, which they had brought upon many unthinking Men, and therefore they very ill deserved those Allowances that were made them by Parliament.

Then, Sir, as to the restoring of publick Credit, its speedy Restoration was founded upon the Credit of the Nation, and not upon the Wisdom or Justice of the Measures taken to restore it. Was it a wise Method to remit to the South-Sea Company the whole *seven Millions*, or thereabout, which they had solemnly engaged to pay to the Publick? It might as well be said, that

a private Man's giving away a great Part of his Estate to those that no Way deserved it, would be a wise Method for reviving or establishing his Credit. If those *seven Millions* had been distributed among the A poorer Sort of Annuitants, it would have been both generous and charitable; but to give it among the Proprietors in general, was neither generous nor just, because most of them deserved no Favour from the Publick: For as the Proceedings of B the Directors were authorised by General Courts, those who were then the Proprietors were in some Measure accessory to the Frauds of the Directors, and therefore deserved to have been punished, rather than rewarded, as they really were; C because every one of them who continued to hold Stock in that Company got, by the Regulations then made, near 50 per Cent. added to his Capital; most Part of which arose from the high Price the Annuitants were by Act of Parliament D obliged to take Stock at, and was therefore a most flagrant Piece of Injustice done to the Annuitants. But we need not be at a Loss for the true Cause of this Act of Injustice, when we consider, that a certain Gentleman had a great many Friends E among the old Stockholders, and few or none among the Annuitants.

Another Act of Injustice which, I believe, we may ascribe to the same Cause, relates to those who were engag'd in heavy Contracts F for Stock or Subscriptions, many of whom groan under the Load to this very Day; for after we had by Act of Parliament quite altered the Nature, though not the Name of the Stock they had bought, and made it much less valuable, than it was when they engaged to pay a high Price for it, I must think, it was an Act of publick Injustice, to leave them liable to be prosecuted at Law G for

for the whole Money they had engaged to pay; and I am sure, it was not a Method for restoring private Credit, upon which our Trade and Navigation very much depend. If the same Regulation had been made with regard to them, as was made with regard to those who had borrowed Money of the Company, or a Sort of *Uti possidetis* enacted, by declaring all such Contracts void, so far as related to any future Payments, it would not have been unjust, and was extremely necessary for quieting the Minds of the People, for preventing their ruining one another at Law, and for restoring Credit between Man and Man, which is so necessary in a trading Country; but there is Reason to suppose, that a certain Gentleman had many Friends among the Sellers in those Contracts, and very few among the Buyers, which was the Reason why the latter could obtain little or no Relief or Mercy by any publick Law or Regulation.

Then, Sir, with regard to the extraordinary Grants made to the Civil List, the very Reason given by the Hon. Gentleman for justifying those Grants, is a strong Reason for an immediate Inquiry. If there have arisen any considerable Charges upon that Revenue, let us see what those Charges were; let us examine whether or no they were necessary. We have the more Reason to do this, because the Revenue settled upon his late Majesty's Civil List, was at least as great as was settled either upon King *William* or Queen *Anne*, and yet neither of them ever asked any extraordinary Grant, but on the contrary, the latter gave out of her Civil List Revenue 100,000 £ yearly, towards the Support of the War, and yet there was as great Hospitality in the Royal Palace during her Time, as there has been ever since. Besides, there is a general Rumour without Doors, that the

Civil List is now greatly in Arrear, which, if true, renders an Inquiry absolutely necessary; for it is inconsistent with the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of these Kingdoms to be in Arrear to its Tradesmen and Servants; and it is the Duty of this House to take care, that the Revenue we have settled for supporting the Honour and Dignity of our Crown, shall not be squandered or misapplied: If former Parliaments have failed in this Respect, they must be blamed, tho' they cannot be punished; but we ought now to atone for their Neglect, and we may punish those, if they can be discovered, who were the Cause of it.

I come now in course to the Excise-Scheme, which the Hon. Gentleman says, ought to be forgiven, because it was easily given up. Sir, it was not easily given up. The Promoter of that Scheme did not easily give it up; he gave it up with Sorrow, with Tears in his Eyes, when he saw, and not till he saw it impossible to carry it through the House. Did not his Majority decrease upon every Division? It was almost certain, that if he had pushed it any farther, the Majority would have turned against him. His Sorrow shewed his Disappointment; and his Disappointment shewed, that his Design was higher than that of preventing Frauds in the Customs. He was at that Time so sensible of the Influence of Excise Laws and Excisemen with regard to Elections, and of the great Occasion he would have for that Sort of Influence at the next general Election, which was then approaching, that it is impossible to suppose, he had not that Influence in View, and if he had, it was a most wicked Attempt against our Constitution; therefore he deserved the Treatment he met with from the People. Perhaps, there were none but what Gentlemen are pleased to call the Mob,

concerned in burning him in Effigy; but as the Mob consists of Children, Journey-men and Servants, and as they always speak the Sentiments of their Parents and Masters, and are much more free in their Expressions, we are from them to judge of the Sentiments of the better Sort of People.

The Hon. Gentleman said, these were all the Measures of a domes-tick Nature, that could be found fault with, because none other were mentioned in this Debate. Sir, he has already heard a Reason why no wrong Measures should be partic-ularly mentioned in this Debate: If it were necessary, many others might be mentioned. Is not the keeping up of so numerous an Army in Time of Peace to be found fault with? Is not the fitting out so many expensive Squadrons for no Purpose to be found fault with? Are not the Incroachments made upon the Sinking Fund, the reviving the Salt-Duty, the rejecting many useful Bills and Motions in Parliament, and many other domes-tick Mea-sures, to be found fault with? The Weakness or Wickedness of those Measures has been often demon-strated, their ill Consequences were at the respective Times foretold, and those Consequences are now become visible by the present Distress we are in.

Now, Sir, with regard to the so-reign Measures, which the Hon. Gentleman has attempted to justify. The Treaty of Hanover deserves indeed to be first mentioned, because from thence springs the Danger, which Europe is now exposed to; and it is impossible to assign a Rea-son for our entering into that Treaty, without supposing that we then resolved to be revenged of the Em-pereur for refusing to grant us some Favour in Germany. It is in vain now to insist upon the secret En-gagements entered into by the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, as

the Cause of that Treaty. Time has fully shewn, that there never were any such Engagements; and his late Majesty's Speech from the Throne cannot here be admitted as any Evidence of the Fact. Every one knows, that in Parliament the King's Speech is always considered as the Speech of the Minister; and surely a Minister is not to be allow'd to bring his own Speech as an Evi-dence of a Fact in his own Justifica-tion. If it be pretended, that his late Majesty had some Sort of In-formation, that such Engagements had been entered into, that very Pretence furnishes an unanswerable Argument for an Inquiry; for as the Information now appears to have been groundless, we ought to in-quire into it, because, if it appears to be such an Information as ought not to have been believed, that Mi-nister ought to be punished, who advised his late Majesty to give Cre dit to it, and to run the Nation into such pernicious Measures in Con-sequence of it.

At the Time this Treaty was en-tered into, we wanted nothing from the Emperor upon our own Account. The abolishing of the Ostend Com-pany was a Demand we had no Right to make, nor were we in Inter-est much obliged to insist upon it, because that Company would have been more prejudicial to the Inter-est both of the French and Dutch East India Trade, than to ours; and if it had been a Point that concern'd us much, we might probably have gained it by acceding to the Vienna Treaty between the Emperor and Spain, or by guarantying the Prag-matick Sanction, which we after-wards did in the most absolute Man-ner, without any Consideration at all. We wanted nothing from Spain but a Departure from the Pretence she had just begun, or, I believe, hardly begun to set up in an express Manner, with regard to searching and

and seizing our Ships in the *American Seas*; and this we did not obtain, or perhaps did not desire to obtain by the Treaty of *Seville*. By that Treaty we obtained nothing, but we made another Step towards bringing on that Danger which *Europe* is now involved in, by uniting the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, and laying a Foundation for a new Breach between the Courts of *Spain* and *Vienna*.

I shall grant, Sir, our Ministers appear to have been fond and diligent enough in negotiating, and writing Letters and Memorials to the Court of *Spain*; but by all I have look'd into, it appears, they never rightly understood, or perhaps would not understand the Point they were negotiating about; and as they suffered themselves to be amused, as they say, with fair Promises, for ten Years together, whilst in the mean Time our Merchants were plundered, and our Trade interrupted, we ought to inquire into this Affair; for if it should appear, D that they allowed themselves to be amused with such Answers, as no Man of Honour in such Circumstances would have taken, nor any Man of common Sense been amused with, they must have had some secret Motive for allowing themselves to be thus amused; this secret Motive we may perhaps discover by an Inquiry, and as it must be a wicked one, if it can be discovered, they ought to be severely punished.

But in Excuse for their Conduct it is said, our Ministers had a laudable Shiness of involving their Country in a War. Sir, this Shiness could not proceed from any Regard to their Country: It was involved in a War: *Spain* was carrying on a War against our Trade, and that in the most insulting Manner too, during the whole Time of their Negotiations. It was this very Shiness, or at least their making the

Court of *Spain* too sensible of it, that at last made it absolutely necessary for us to begin a War on our Side. If they had at first insisted properly and peremptorily upon an explicit Answer, *Spain* would have expressly given up the Pretence she had just set up; but by the long Experience we allowed her, she found the Fruits of that Pretence so plentiful and savoury, that she thought them worth risking a War for, and the Damage we had suffered became so considerable, that it was worth contending for. Besides, the Court of *Spain* were convinced, that whilst we were under such an Administration, nothing could provoke us to begin the War on our Side, or if we did, that it would be managed weakly or pusillanimously; and have we not since found, that they formed a right Judgment? Nothing, Sir, ever demanded more a Parliamentary Inquiry than our Conduct in this War. The only Branch of it we have inquired into, we have already censured and condemned: Is not this a good Reason for inquiring into every other Branch? Disappointment and ill Success have always, till now, occasion'd a Parliamentary Inquiry. Inactivity of itself is a sufficient Cause for an Inquiry. We have now all these Reasons concurring. Our Admirals abroad desire nothing more; because they are conscious, that our Inactivity and ill Success would appear not to be owing to their Conduct, but to the Conduct of those that sent them out.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without taking notice of the two other foreign Measures mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman. Our Conduct in the Year 1734, with regard to the War between the Emperor and *France*, may be easily accounted for, though not easily excused. Ever since the last Accession of our late Minister

to Power, we seem to have had a Spite against the House of *Austria*. Our Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction* was an Effect of that Spite; because we entered into it, when, as has since appeared, we had no Mind to perform our Engagement; and by that sham Guaranty got the *Emperor* to admit of the Introduction of *Spanish Troops* into *Italy*, which he would not otherwise have done. The Preparations we made in that Year, the Armies we raised, and the Fleets we fitted out, were not to guard against the Event of the War abroad, but against the Event of the ensuing Elections at home. The new Commissions, the Promotions, and the Money laid out on those Preparations, were of excellent Use at the Time of a general Election, and in some Measure atoned for the Loss of the Excise-Scheme; but *France* and her Allies were well convinced, that we would in no Event declare against them, otherwise they would not have dar'd to attack the *Emperor* at that Time; for *Muscovy*, *Poland*, *Germany*, and *Britain*, would have been by much an Over-match for them. It was not our Preparations that set Bounds to the Ambition of *France*, but her getting all she wanted at that Time for herself, and all she desired for her Allies. Her own Prudence directed her, that it was not then a proper Time to push her Views farther; because she did not know, but that the Spirit of this Nation might get the better, as it has since done with regard to *Spain*, of the Spirit of our Administration; and if this should have happened, the House of *Austria* was then in such a Condition, that our Affiance, even tho' late, would have been of effectual Service.

I am surprised, Sir, to hear the Hon. Gentleman now say, that we give up nothing, or got any Thing by our infamous Convention with

Spain. Did not we give up the Freedom of our Trade and Navigation, by submitting it to be regulated by Plenipotentiaries? Can Freedom be regulated without being confined, and consequently in some Part destroyed? Did not we give up *Georgia*, or some Part of it, by submitting to have new Limits settled by Plenipotentiaries? Did not we give up all the Reparation of Honour we had so just a Title to insist on? Did not we give up all Reparation of the Damage we had suffered, amounting to 5 or 600,000*£*. for the paltry Sum of 27,000*£*? For this was all *Spain* promised to pay, after deducting the 68,000*£.* which we, by the Declaration annexed to that Treaty, allowed her to insist on having from our South-Sea Company, under the Penalty of stripping them of the *Affiento Contract*, and all the Privileges they were thereby intitled to. Even this Sum of 27,000*£.* or more, they had before acknowledged to be due, on account of Ships they had allowed to have been unjustly taken, and had actually sent Orders for their Restitution: So that by this infamous Treaty we got nothing, and gave up every Thing; and therefore, in my Opinion, the Honour of this Nation can never be retrieved, unless the Advisers and Authors of it be censured and punished, which cannot regularly be done without a Parliamentary Inquiry.

By these and the like wicked, or weak and pusillanimous Measures, we are become the Ridicule of every Court in Europe, and have lost the Confidence of all our antient Allies: By these we have encouraged *France* to extend her ambitious Views, and now at last to attempt carrying them into Execution. By bad Economy and Extravagance in our domestick Measures, we have brought ourselves into such Distress at home, that we are almost utterly incapable

incapable of entering into a War: By Weakness or Wickedness in our foreign Measures, we have brought the Affairs of *Europe* into such Distress, that it is almost impossible for us to avoid entering into a War. By these Means we have been brought upon the dangerous Precipice on which we now find ourselves; and shall we trust our being led safely off to the same Guide that has led us on? Sir, it is impossible for him to lead us off; it is impossible for us to get off, without first recovering that Confidence among our ancient Allies which this Nation formerly used to have: This we cannot do as long as they suppose, that our Counsels are influenced by our late Minister; and this they will suppose, as long as he has Access to the King's Closet, and his past Conduct remains uninquired into and uncensured. It is not therefore Revenge for past Sufferings, but a Desire to prevent future, that makes me so sanguine for this Inquiry. His Punishment, let it be never so severe, will be but a small Atonement to his Country for what is past; but his Impunity will be the Source of many future Miseries to *Europe*, as well as to his native Country. Let us be as merciful as we will, as any Man can reasonably desire, when we come to pronounce Sentence; but Sentence we must pronounce, and for this Purpose we must inquire, unless we are resolved to sacrifice our own Liberties, and the Liberties of *Europe*, to the Preservation of one Guiltman.

The other Debate of the same Nature, which happened in our Club, March 23, was likewise begun by Licinius Menenius, who upon this Occasion spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. President,
SIR,

N
Notwithstanding the bad Success of my last Motion for in-

quiring into the late Conduct of our publick Affairs, it shall not discourage me from offering you another of the same Nature; because, I think, our making some Sort of Inquiry, during this Session of Parliament, absolutely necessary for quieting the Minds of the People, and for restoring, in some Degree, the Character and Credit of our Government. What Sort of Company some Gentlemen may keep, I do not know; but to me who keep all Sorts of Company, the Disappointment upon the former Motion's being rejected, appeared evident in the Face of every Man, who had not Reason, upon his own Account, or the Account of some of his Friends, to dread the Consequences of that Inquiry. And whatever we may think within Doors, it will be thought without, nay, it is now generally said, that if some People were not conscious of their own Guilt, they would not so vigorously oppose an Inquiry; for an innocent Man, when he finds himself accused or suspected, will always desire to be brought to a fair and legal Trial, that he may have an Opportunity to vindicate his Character against those Whispers that are spread about against it. This, Sir, is the Language now held without Doors, and the certain Consequence will be, that if we let this Session pass over without any Inquiry, it will be said, that a Majority of us have been Partakers in the Guilt, and Partners in the Plunder of our Country.

F From hence, Sir, I must hope, that every innocent Man in this House, and now that one Man is gone from amongst us, I hope, all of us are so, will be for the Question I am now to propose, because G I have taken Care to prevent its being liable to the two chief Objections that seemed to prevail against my last Motion. These were, its being

being too extensive as to Time, and too extensive as to Matter. An Inquiry for twenty Years back was thought to be without Precedent, and that it would be such a Precedent as might be of dangerous Consequence in future Times. This was one of the chief Objections against it, and an Objection which, I believe, had Weight with some whose Concurrence I hope to be favoured with in this Motion. And the other Objection was, its comprehending all our foreign as well as our domestick Affairs, which must of course have brought all the Papers relating to our foreign Negotiations before our Committee. To this it was objected, that it would endanger the Discovery of some of the most important Secrets of our Government to our Enemies, which might be of the most fatal Consequence now that we are engaged in one War, and in great likelihood of being soon obliged to engage in another. This likewise seemed to have Weight, and, I believe, prevailed with some Gentlemen to be against my former Motion, for which Reason I shall now only move, *That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the Conduct of Robert Earl of Orford, during the last Ten Years of his being First Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.*

Sir, I hope the Time of Inquiry proposed by this Motion will not be thought too extensive; for considering the chief Crime of a domestick Nature, he has been accused of, our Inquiry cannot, I think, be confined within narrower Bounds. The Crime I mean, is that of applying not only all the Favours of the Crown, but even the publick Money, towards gaining a corrupt Influence at Elections and in Parliament. This he is generally accused of by the Voice of the People with-

out Doors, and, I believe, there is not a Gentleman in this House that has been chosen in Opposition to what was called the Court Interest, who was not sensible of some such Practices being carried on against him, before and at the Time of his Election. Every Gentleman must be sensible, that it is very difficult to fix such Practices upon a Minister, because they are not only carried on in a hidden Manner, but by Tools and under Agents, who do not appear at the Election as Agents for the Minister, but as Agents for the Court Candidate; and generally spend their Money very freely, tho' it is often known, that neither they nor their Candidate had ever any Money of their own to spare. Nay, those Agents are often known to be Treasury Agents, tho' in the common Course of Justice it is impossible to prove that they are. It will even be difficult for a Committee of this House, with all the Powers we can give them, to trace this Practice up to its original Source; but, considering the general Suspicion without Doors, and the many strong Reasons there are for believing that Suspicion to be well grounded, we ought certainly to aim at it; and if we do, we cannot begin later than the Time when canvassing may be supposed to have begun for the chusing of last Parliament, which, I reckon, was about ten Years ago; for as that Parliament was chosen in the Summer 1734, we must suppose that the Candidates, especially where there was like to be an Opposition, began to take Measures for securing their Interest in the Summer 1732, which will just come within the Term of ten Years, computing back from this Time.

For this Reason, I hope this will appear to be the shortest Time I could move for; and as it is much shorter than the Time proposed by my last Motion, I hope, I shall have

the Concurrence of many Gentlemen who then appeared against me, especially as I have likewise in this taken Care to obviate the other Objection, of its being too extensive as to the Matters proposed to be inquired into; for as this noble Lord had by none of his Offices any Thing to do with foreign Affairs, this Motion cannot be said to relate to, or comprehend any Affairs of that Nature, unless it be supposed, that this Minister directed every other Branch of publick Business, as well as that of the Treasury, which, I am sure, none of his Friends will pretend to say, because this would be as great a Crime as any he is accused of. This Motion cannot therefore be supposed to relate to any foreign Affair, and, consequently, an Inquiry into this Nobleman's Conduct, cannot be supposed to endanger the Discovery of any of the Secrets of our Government. Nay, if he, whilst he was in Office, confined himself to the Duty of his Office, our Inquiry, in pursuance of this Motion, can comprehend but one Branch even of our domestick Affairs, and that Branch too, which, of all others, has the least to do with our foreign Affairs. An Inquiry into the Conduct of a Secretary of State, a Secretary at War, a Commissioner of the Admiralty, or even the Lord High Chancellor, might be said to have some Relation to foreign Affairs; but I cannot suggest to myself what a Commissioner of the Treasury can have to do with foreign Affairs, or how an Inquiry into his Conduct can have the least Relation to any foreign Affair whatsoever; consequently, I hope, this Motion will appear to be quite free from that Objection which seemed to be urged with so much Weight against my former; and as so much has in this Session been said, upon former Occasions, about the Necessity of an immedi-

ate Inquiry, I shall add no more, but move to resolve, as I have before mentioned, *That a Committee be appointed, &c.*

This Motion being seconded by the same Gentleman that seconded the former, it was first opposed by C. Salustius Crispus, in a Speech to this Effect:

*Mr. President,
SIR,*

WHATEVER were the prevailing Objections, or may be thought to have been the prevailing Objections against the former Motion, by some Gentlemen, that of its being too extensive, either as to Time or Matter, was far from being the most prevailing with me. The Objection which prevailed most with me against the last, and will equally prevail against this, was, that, I think, we have no Cause for an Inquiry, and if we had, this is not a proper Time for it. The Suspicions that are entertained, and the Clamours that are made without Doors, are neither the Suspicions nor the Clamours of sensible and discerning Men, nor of Men of Fortune and Circumstances in our Country, unless it be such as cover their Disaffection to the Royal Family under the Cloak of being discontented with the Measures pursued by the Administration. They are the Suspicions and Clamours either of Jacobites and Republicans, or of the mere Mob; and, I hope, I shall never see the Measures or Proceedings of this House directed by either of these Sorts of Men. If you were to be directed by Jacobites and Republicans, you would not only inquire, but hang up every Man that dared serve the Royal Family now upon our Throne, that you might thereby, at last, get the Royal Family itself banished out of the Kingdom; and, if you were to be directed by the Mob,

you

658 PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, &c.

you would, for their Diversion, and for no other Cause, send some Minister or other every Year to Tyburn or Tower-Hill. Such an Execution would be a Holy-day to all the Children, Prentices, and Journey-men, about London; and if they are diverted, they trouble their Heads ver-y little at whose Expence, or about the Justice of the Sentence.

The Suspicions or the Murmurs without Doors are never to be a Rule for our Proceedings, unless we are fully convinced, that there is some very good Ground for those Suspicions and Murmurs; and this, I think, cannot with Reason be said by any Gentleman at present. The only Ground of Complaint which the noble Lord was pleased to hint at, was that of applying the publick Money, and all the Favours of the Crown, towards gaining a corrupt Influence at Elections and in Parliament. Sir, with regard to the Favours of the Crown, I do not see how any Minister can be made to answer for their Disposal, because D they are directly disposed of by the King himself, who very often disposes of them without so much as asking the Advice of the Minister, whose proper Department they be-long to; and therefore, if any Fault could be supposed to have been com-mitted in this Respect, it would be a Charge against the King himself, which, I hope, will be allowed to be a Sort of Charge that cannot be brought by this House, or by either House of Parliament. Perhaps, those Favours have been lately granted ge-nerally to those, or the Friends of those, that approved his Majesty's Measures in Parliament. Sir, it is very natural they should be so dis-pensed of: They have always been so disposed of. His Majesty, I am very sure, never proposes, much less pur-sues any Measure but what he thinks right; therefore he must suppose those Gentlemen to be the best

Friends to their Country, who ap-prove of and support his Measures in Parliament; and, I hope, it will not be imputed to him, or to any of his Ministers as a Crime, to bestow the Favours of the Crown upon those A they think the best Friends to their Country. This, I hope, will an-swer for those Favours that are be-stowed by the Crown upon Mem-bers of Parliament; and, if they have any Favours in their Gift, or can obtain any Favours from the B Crown for other Persons, they are in Gratitude obliged to dispose of those Favours among those who sup-ported their Interest at their Elec-tion. This has always been the Practice, it always will, it always ought to be the Practice; because, C as I have said, it is what Gentlemen are in Gratitude bound to do; and to be grateful will never, I hope, be deemed criminal.

If this, Sir, is to be called a cor-rupt Influence, it is impossible for us to be without it, as long as the Crown has any Favours to bestow. It is what every Gentleman prac-tises, and ought to practise in his private Capacity as well as his pub-lick. If he has any Favours to be-stow, if he can procure any Fa-vours, as a good Citizen, he ought E to bestow them upon, or procure them for those that, in his Opinion, deserve best of their Country; and if he pursues what he thinks the Interest of his Country, he must think, those Men deserve best of their Country, who approve of the F Measures he approves of, and sup-port him in the Pursuit of them. This may, indeed, be a corrupt In-fluence, with regard to some of those upon whom the Favours are bestowed: They may, perhaps, pre-tend to approve of, and may sup-port their Patron in the Pursuit of Mea-sures which they do not in their G Hearts approve of; but with regard to him, it is no corrupt Influence,

as long as he pursues those Measures which, he thinks, will contribute most to the Security and Happiness of his Country. In the Person who bestows, the Disposal of Favours can never be supposed to be with a Design to procure a corrupt Influence; nor can it be imputed to him as a Crime, unless he pursues such Measures as he knows to be destructive to his Country; and as this is a Crime in the Mind only, we can never discover it by an Inquiry, nor can it be justly punished by any sublunary Power: It can be neither detected nor punished by any Thing but the Hand of God.

With regard to the Disposal of publick Money, it is easier, indeed, to discover a criminal Practice. If that has been disposed of towards bribing Votes either in Parliament, or at Elections, and without a Pretence of any real and honest Service performed to the Publick, it may be detected, and ought to be punished. But there are two very strong Reasons for making us believe, that no such Practice has been lately made use of. Such Practices, as all criminal Practices are, are generally carried on in a hidden Manner; but to issue Money from the Treasury for this Purpose, I think impossible to be done in a hidden Manner. There are so many Commissioners, and so many Clerks attending that Board, that such a Practice could not long escape a Discovery; and besides, there must be so many Agents employed to carry this Money to the Country, and to distribute it in a proper Manner, that no Man of common Sense would trust to the Secret's being kept. Some one of those to whom it must be communicated, would certainly, either out of Regard to his Country, or in Expectation of a Reward, or from some Disappointment, become an Informer, and a direct Evidence against

the high Criminal. As no such Thing has happened: As the noble Lord does not so much as pretend, that he has any such Information or Evidence, I must suppose, that no such Crime has been lately committed. Even if there were a general Rumour among Men of Sense and Discretion without Doors, that such a Crime had been frequently committed, I should look upon it as a mere groundless Rumour, unless some Gentleman of Character could say, he had direct Evidence to produce.

Another Argument, Sir, for my thinking the committing of this Crime impossible, is the Method introduced by the Revolution, of appropriating all Parliamentary Grants, and the regular Accounts of the Disposal of all publick Monies that have been of late Years laid annually before Parliament. These Grants are generally so far from having any Excess or Surplus, that they are often insufficient for answering the Services to which they are appropriated by Parliament; and if ever any Surplus has arisen, it has always been accounted for, and has been applied by the next succeeding Session to the Service of the ensuing Year. From hence, I think it impossible to suppose, that any one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, or all of them together, if they were Confederates in the Crime, could have the Command of any publick Money, which they might apply towards carrying on the Practice complained of. I say, Sir, they could have the Command of no publick Money, which they could apply to this Purpose, unless they took it from the Civil List Revenue; and if we consider the many Checks the Disposal of that Revenue is liable to, and the great Care his Majesty takes of that Part of it which is drawn out by special Warrant, we cannot suppose,

that they could apply any Part of that Revenue to the carrying on of such a Practice, especially such large Sums as would be necessary for carrying it on with Effect, without supposing, which God forbid! any one should suppose, that his Majesty himself was a *Socius Criminis*.

For these Reasons, Sir, I cannot suppose we have the least Cause or Reason for setting up such an Inquiry as is proposed by this Motion; and with all due Regard to this House, I must say, that if an Inquiry were set up, as, I hope, there never will, without any apparent Cause whatever, I should very much suspect, that it proceeded from Malice and Resentment, in which Case I should very little expect, that the Person whose Conduct was by such Means to be inquired into, should meet with any Candour or fair Treatment. If I judge more favourably of the Cause and Character of the noble Lord whose Conduct is now so particularly proposed to be inquired into, than other Gentlemen do, I hope, the Connexion I have with him, the natural Duty I owe him, will plead my Excuse. If I thought his Character suffered among the valuable and discerning Part of Mankind, and such as are true Friends to our happy Constitution, and the Royal Family now upon our Throne, as I am fully con-

ced of his Innocence, the same Duty that now prompts me to be the first to oppose an Inquiry into his Conduct, would in that Case prompt me to be the first to propose it, as soon as a proper Time presented for that Purpose, which I cannot think the present is.

When the Nation, Sir, is in so much Danger, when our best and most natural Ally upon the Continent is in the most imminent Danger of being destroyed, or so much reduced as never for the future to be able to do us any Service; when we ought to employ all our Time in consulting and taking proper Measures for extricating ourselves and our Allies from the Danger that now threatens all of us, would it be proper, would it be prudent for us to take up our Time with inquiring into the little Frauds that may have been committed in the Management of our publick Revenue, supposing we were certain that some such had been committed? It would give the Courts abroad such a mean Opinion of our Prudence, or such a Suspicion of our Zeal for the present Relief of Europe, that none of them would treat with us, or enter into any Concert or Negotiation with our Sovereign.

[*This SPEECH to be concluded, and this DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our MAGAZINE for January.*]

In our last Magazine, p. 577, l. 17 and 18, for C. Marcus Coriolanus, read, Cn. Manlius Vulso.

INDEX to the DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, to the ESSAYS, POLITICKS, Domestick and Foreign OCCURRENCES, &c. 1742.

A.

ACCIDENTS, remarkable ones 411, 567
Accusation and Trial, Methods of, amongst us 370
Acts pass'd 100, 151, 204, 307, 359, 622
Address to the Freeholders of Great Britain 613
Address to the Knights, Citizens, &c. in 1734, Extracts from that Pamphlet 539 G
Addresses in answer to the King's Speech 553, 554
Administration, of the Change in it, and how to improve it 93. Of the late one, and the Close of it 135, 636. Of several Laws pass'd under it 196, 197. How it was supported 197. Sums issued at the Exchequer during its last ten Years, compar'd with another Period of ten Years 35c. Parallel between the old and new Administration 598, &c. See Ministry
Admiralty, Court of 621
Admiralty Boroughs 274 F
Advice of Parliament, how requisite 538. Farther Arguments on this Subject 576, 580, 581
Æbutius, T. his Speech in favour of a Clause in the Seamens Bill 219
Æmilius Paullus, L. his Speech in favour of the Indemnifying Bill 322, 365. Against the Address propos'd in answer to his Majesty's Speech 483, 521
Agrippa, M. his Speech against the Indemnifying Bill 318
Ainswell Mr. his poetical Productions 243
Aldermen, new ones chose 308
Alexander the Great, his Affectation to resemble Achilles 489
Ambassadors, the Importance of employing fit ones 336. Of some lately employ'd under that Character 337
Ambition. See Avarice
Ambrose, Capt. Present to him for his good Services 47
Amelia, Dowager Empress, Court goes into Mourning for her 255
Amelia and Caroline, Princesses, their Birth-Day ce'brated, 307
Amsterdam, Number of Deaths and Marriages there, in 1741 48
Anglia and Beaumaris Representation 247
Anhalt-Zerbst, Prince of, Prince of Wales's Court goes into Mourning for him 569
Anneley, Mr. tried for Murder and acquitted 359
Anson, Commodore, Accounts of him 204, 207, 256, 358, 411, 622
Annuitants, their Case after the fatal South-Sea Scheme 650
Anti-Skeen, the Letter from him 194 G
Approbation of Parliament, how to judge of it 587 D

Argyll, Duke of, resigns his Places 151

Army, illegal Uses that may be made of it 54.

Circumstances of it in K. William's Reign 67

Abuses in relation to the clothing it 137

Army Debentures 176, 177, 183

Arrianus Maturius, his Speech in favour of a

Clause in the Mutiny Bill 61 F. In fa-

vour of a Clause in the Seamens Bill 227

Arundel, Countess Dowager of, in Henry III'd's

Reign, Story of 386

Affizes 152

Attendance, the Duty of, 37. Importance

of it in the ensuing Session 449 G, 450, 539

Atterbury, Bishop, his Case 498

Avarice and Ambition, their shocking Nature

and terrible Effects 435. An Example of

the latter, and of the dreadful Effects of it

in War, is a certain noted foreign Eccle-

siaftick 437. An Example of the former

in the Grand Seignior and his Ministers 438

Austrians, their Successes in Bohemia and Ba-

varia 51, 103, 155, 207. Battle between

them and the Prussians 259, 311. Be-

tween them and the French 311. Action

between them and the French before Prague

466. They hinder the Junction of the

two French Armies 519, 571. Their va-

rious Motions, and quitting the Siege of

Braunau 625

B.

BANK, General Court of, about the Prolongation of their Charter 151. For taking in a new Subscription 358. Another General Court 461
Barracks for Soldiers, Danger of building them 18. Recommended 68. Condemn'd 72
Bath Representation and Instructions 130
Batters, Samuel, Memorial of the Merchants against him 462
Bavaria, Elector of, chosen Emperor 51
Beauty, the Power of, and the Influence the Fair Sex might have in reforming the Manners of the World 383 F
Bebenstb, Administrator, Character of him, and his Brother Clody 398
Bell, Col. his Behaviour before the Secret Committee 316 C. He is removed from his Place in the Post Office 621
Bernard, Walter, Esq; chosen Alderman 308
Bill of Mortality, See Burials
Bird, William, Keeper of St. Martin's Round House, committed for several Murders 359, 360. His Trial upon the first Indictment 459. He is found guilty upon another, and condemn'd 514. His Punishment chang'd into Transportation for Life 569
Blueskin, Robert, his Practices 37, 38, 39
Braunau besieg'd by the Austrians, but quitted by them upon the Approach of the French Army 4 U 2

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Army 625
Bridgewater Man of War takes a Spanish Privateer 622
Bristol Representations and Instructions 28, 591
Britain's Hope in the present Conjunction 33
British Forces in Flanders, Counter Order concerning them 625, 626. See *Flanders*
British Ships taken since the Beginning of the War 73—79. More taken 152, 360, 411. Number taken in the Channel, &c. 622
Broad-Bottom and Narrow-Bottom Schemes 389
Broglio, M. See *French*
Burgomaster of Amsterdam, remarkable Story of 494, 495
Burials, Monthly Account of, 50, 102, 154, 206, 258, 310, 362, 414, 464, 518, 570 624. Yearly Account of 623
By-Stander; Graffman's Remarks on him 190. *Common Sense's Remarks on the same* 192. Extracts from *A proper Answer to the By-Stander* 196

C.

CÆCILIUS Metellus, Q. his Speech and Motion for an Address 432
Cæsar, how he emulated *Alexander the Great* 489
Caligula's Prime Minister 87
Calvert, Mr. Alderman, chosen a Representative for the City of *London*, in the Room of Sir *Robert Goddall* 359
Canterbury Representation and Instructions 130
Carmarthen, odd Account from thence 256
Carnarvan, Earl of, his remarkable Speech in relation to the Earl of *Darby*, and the Circumstances of it 139
Carteret, Lord, goes over to *Holland* 463. Returns to *England* 514
Cato, M. his Speech against a Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 69. In favour of the Motion for an Address to remove Sir *Robert Walpole* 168. Against a Clause in the Seamen's Bill 221. His Speech and Motion for referring Papers to a Select Committee 524
Celsus Albinianus, his Speech against the Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 53. In favour of the Motion for referring Papers to a Select Committee 535
Chamb, Account of the taking and plundering of it 466
Charles I. a good Story of him 231 G. The Case in his Reign 383. Original Cause of his Ruin 579
Charles XII. of Sweden, how he affected to imitate *Alexander the Great*, and wherein he differ'd from him 489
Chefs, Origin of the Game of, by a learned French Author 86
Chester Representation and Instructions 132
Christnings. See *Burials*.
Cibber, Mr. Extracts from his famous Letter to Mr. Pope, with Remarks 401
Cicerœus, C. his Speech in favour of the Address propos'd in Answer to the King's Speech 477
Civil List Revenue 193 G, 194. Extraordinary Grants to it 588. Those Grants defended 641. The Reason given for justifying them a strong Reason for an immediate Inquiry 651
Coaches and Chariots, Number of them in *England*, and Proposal for a Tax upon them, &c. 622
Coffee-House Politicians 85
Comet, Mr. Hodgson's Account of that which appear'd this Year, with a Scheme representing its Passage 140
Comets in general, Mr. Rowning's Account of 141
Commentators on the Works of dead Authors 448
Commissioners for settling the Debts of the Nation 256
Committee of Secrecy. See *Secret Committee*
Committee to inquire into the Conduct of our Affairs, at home and abroad, for twenty Years past, Debate on the Motion for such an one 587—591, 627—655. On the Motion for one to inquire into the Conduct of the Earl of *Orford* for ten Years past 655, &c.
Common Soldier, of his Pay and Subsistence Money 9
Commons Address 554
Commons, House of, of their dependent and absolute Power 279
Concord and Unity, what Ministers mean by them 469
Contractors for Stock or Subscriptions, their Case after the fatal South-Sea Scheme 650 F
Convention, the late one, how the Minister obtain'd the seeming Approbation of it in Parliament 111, 112. The Answer to this 118, 119. Farther Remarks in relation to it 472. Defended 644. Condemn'd 654
Coriolanus, his Case 241 A
Cornelius Cossus, A. his Speech in favour of the Motion for a Committee of Inquiry 635
Cornelius Lentulus, Cn. his Speech seconding the Motion for an Address 433
Corrupt Influence at Elections and in Parliament, general Suspicion of 656
Corruption dangerous in private Men, but treasonable in Ministers 325
Corsica, Advice from thence 51
Coventry Representation and Instructions 131
Court, when 'tis an Honour to be in Favour at it, and when, to be disgrac'd 145. Character of a certain one 604
Credit, publick, of the Method for restoring it after the fatal South-Sea Scheme. See *South Sea*
Criminal Cases, Method of Proceeding in Parliament with regard to them 370, 378
Crimps, what they are 219
Cribbs,

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Crisis, Considerations on the present 239
Cromwell, Oliver, his Conduct in employing fit Men in publick Stations, compar'd with that of a late Minister 335
Crown, the Powers vested in it 279 B
Cuba quitted by the English Forces 99
Cullis, John, committed to Newgate by the House of Commons 255
Cumberland, Duke of, comes of Age, and is introduc'd into the House of Peers 205. And into the Privy Council 256
Custom founded on Law, whether it makes Law 63, 65
Cymon and Iphigenia, Story of 384
Czarina's Manifesto concerning Foreigners 467. She declares the Duke of Holstein her Successor 625
Czajlow, Battle of, between the *Austrians* and *Prussians* 259, 311

D.

DAILY and Evening Papers compar'd with the Weekly ones 559
Danby, Lord Treasurer, Observations relating to him 136 E. Of the Proceedings against him, and Circumstance of his Pardon 612, 613
D'Anvers, Mr. of his past Labours, and his Farewel to the *Gazetteers* 138
Debates in the Political Club, on a Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 1—21, 51—72. On the Motion for an Address to remove Sir Robert Walpole 105—121, 157—183. On a Clause in the Seamens Bill, about searching Houses for Seamen 209—229, 261—279. On the Indemnifying Bill 318—328, 365—383, 417—432. Occasion'd by his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the first Session of the present Parliament 432—435, 469—488, 521—524. On the Motion for referring Papers to a Select Committee 524—539, 573—586. On the Motion for a Committee to inquire into the Conduct of our Affairs, at home and abroad, for twenty Years past 587—591, 627—655. On the Motion for a Committee to inquire into the Conduct of Robert Earl of Orford for ten Years past 655, &c.
Debts, publick, the Minister's Misconduct with regard to them 309, 310
Demonstration, and how it is eluded 375
Denbighshire Representation 198
Denmark, King of, his military Preparations 625
Dialogue between A and B, concerning the Manner of proceeding against great State Criminals 280. Concerning *Laudis the Second* 286 D
Divisions, Heats, and Animosities, from whence they have proceeded 524
Domestick Affairs, good prospect with regard to them 28. Upon the great Turn in relation to them 91. Of the late Minister's Plan of Politicks with regard to them 175, 181
Don Philip enters Savoy 466. And retires from thence 519, 520

Dorsetshire Instructions 397
Dream, a remarkable political one 290
Dream of a bad fallen Minister 452
Dubius, C. his Speech in favour of a Clause in the Seamens Bill 210. Against a Committee of Inquiry 628
Dulness, a Panegyrick upon it 25
Dunciad, of the New one, and several Extracts from it 185—190
Duties agree to a third Augmentation, &c. 103. Their wise Method of raising Money for defraying the Charge of it 207. They come to a definitive Resolution on the Earl of Stair's Propositions 259. Reason of their Neutrality in the War between France and the Emperor 488. See States General E.

E DINBURGH Representations and Instructions 129, 550
Edward IV. of his French Expedition 490
Egra, Siege of 207. Surrender'd to the Allies 259. The French Army retreat from thence 571
Elections, Freedom of, necessary to the Freedom of our Constitution 225 E. Of influencing and overawing them 262, 263
Emlyn, Mr. Inscription on his Tomb 153
Emperor, Reasons for joining with him in his late War 173. Reason of our not assisting him in it 480. Of his Death and the Turn it gave to the Designs of France 527. Our not assisting him justify'd 643. Condemn'd 653
Engine for conveying fresh Air into Ships 103
English, Observations on their Manners and Customs 83. Of their Government, Laws and Commerce 85
Epicetus's Advice 238
Eudoxius and Clarinda, Story of 441
Eugenio, his Character and Behaviour 237
Evidence, the Method of procuring it by promising a Pardon or Reward, found fault with 419. The Practice condemn'd in Civil Affairs, and an Instance of it in Chancery ibid. Difference between Civil and Criminal Matters with Regard to it 428. The Reasons why it is not so much practis'd in other Countries as in this ibid. E

Evil, an Essay towards an Inquiry into the Origin of it 404. Some Reflexions on the said Essay 447
Europe, to what the present unhappy State of its Affairs is owing 534

Exchequer. See Sums

Excise Scheme, of the late one 110, 111. How it came to be dropt 117. Of the Parliament that follow'd it 590. The Scheme defend'd 641. Condemn'd 651
Execution, Story of a barbarous one, from *Knowles's Turkish History* 395
Executions at Tyburn, &c. 47, 204, 255, 359, 568, 569
Expence of the Civil Government, &c. in the

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

the Civil Wars and the Usurpation, compar'd with that in the Reign of King *William* 297
Eye, Dissertation on the Structure of it 329
 F.
FABIUS Maximus, Q. his Speech in favour of the Indemnifying Bill 423
Fabius Vibulanus, Q. his Speech againg a Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 59
Facinus Canis, Story of 500
Fair Sex. See **Beauty**
Fanfaw, Capt. try'd by a Court Martial 307
Faft, national, appointed 463. Observ'd 568
Fearn Church, in *Scotland*, the dismal Accident of its falling 567
Fenelon, M de, his Memorial to the States General 465
Finland abandon'd by the *Swedish Army* 415, 466
Fires 101, 151, 255, 411, 412, 467
Flanders, Forces order'd thither, with the General Officers 205. Their Number 255. The two first Regiments arrive there 256. *Hanoverian and Hessian Troops* arrive there 519. The Design there laid aside 571, 625
Flattery in Courts, and the ill Effects of it 24
Fletcher, Mr. of *Saltoun*, Part of a Speech of his 612
Fleuri Cardinal, takes two Coadjutors to assist him 467
Folly display'd, a Dream 29
Foreign Affairs, bad Prospect with regard to them 27. A Series of Management with regard to them 342
Foundling Hospital, Foundation Stone of it laid 461
France, of the late exorbitant Power of 345. To what her ambitious Projects are truly owing 473. The Turn the late Emperor's Death gave to her Designs 527
Frauds of the Customs, of the Committee for inquiring into them 627, 628
Frauenburg surrender'd to the *Hungarians* 311
Free Governments, the Inconveniencies objected to them answer'd 31
Free People must be treated like a fine Woman 383
Free Quarter, what 68
Free States, of the Administration in them, and its Abuses 36. The State of Affairs when one Men attempts to grasp at the whole Government in them 39 G, 40
Freeholders of Great Britain, Address to 613
Freind, Dr. his Case 493
French, their Proceedings in *Germany* and *Flanders* 259. They are beaten by the *Hungarians* 311. There Marches and Counter-Marches 571, 625
French and Bavarians enter *Prague* and are block'd up in *Linz* 51. Their bad Situation at *Prague*, &c. 363. They make several Sallies upon the *Austrians* 415, 465
French Nobility, how they have preserv'd their Character 230, 231
Friesland, States of, their Remonstrance to the States General 551
Fulvius, Cn. his Speech against the Motion for a Committee of Inquiry 621
Fulvius Pbilus, P. his Speech in favour of the Motion for a Committee of Inquiry 630
 G.
GAMING, Trial about 307
 Gaming and Masquerades 83
Garifons, Changing of 55 G, 56
Gazette how far the Accounts in them are to be depended upon 497
Gazetteer Legion disbanded 136. Reviv'd 541
Geganus, L. his Speech against a Clause in the Seamen's Bill 209
General Assembly in Scotland meets 255
General Bill of Mortality for 1742 623
Georgia, Account of the *Spaniards* Attempt upon it 461, 515, 516, 567
Germany, to what the present War there was owing 522
Gibraltar and Port Mabon, two Regiments of Foot return from thence 461
Gin Act, Circumstances of 267
Gizzard Grumbler's Letter to Common Sense 496
Glover, Mr. Heads of the Evidence on the Merchants Petition, as summ'd up by him 144
Godschall, Sir Robert, dies in his Mayoralty 308. His Character in the Papers 358
Government, one great Advantage in ours, which is wanting in absolute Monarchies 105, 106. Chief Difference between a limited and arbitrary one 369 C
Governments, all in their last Resort must be absolute and arbitrary 377. In what extraordinary Cases this Power is to take Place ibid D
Grain, Stocks, &c. See **Prices**
Greeks and Romans, the Honours paid to their great Men and publick Benefactors, compar'd with the Treatment some modern Statesmen have met with 288
Guelphs and Gibelins, *English*, or a short History of Parties 500
 H.
HADDOCK, Admiral, arrives from the Mediterranean 307
Halifax, Lord, Sayings of his 231, 232. He declares for healing Measures at the Accesion of K. George I. 4500
Hampden's brave Stand in the Cause of Liberty 396
Hanover, Treaty of, and what it has produc'd 113 B, E. Rise of it, and Measures taken in pursuance of it 170, 171, 172. The Treaty justify'd, and the Consequences of it 179, 542. Condemn'd 652
Hanoverian and Hessian Troops arrive in *Flanders* 519. They are continued in *British Pay* 622
Harangues and Flowers of Rhetorick 645
Haren, M de, his Answer to the Earl of Stair's Speech 200
Havanna, Advices from 46
Heathcote, George, Esq; chosen Lord Mayor upon 3

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

upon the Death of Sir Robert Godschall 308. His Speech to the Livery on that Occasion 358. Sworn in *ibid*
Helvius, C. his Speech against the Indemnifying Bill 417
Henry VIII. his Vanity, Ostentation and Extravagance 491
Hereford Representation and Instructions 134
 Heroes and Kings, their Affection and Fopperies 488
Hesse, young Prince of, dies 358
Hodgson, Mr. his Account of the Comet 140
Hollanders, their Frugality and Oeconomy 390. See *Dutch*.
Holstein, Duke of, nominated to succeed to the Crown of Sweden 571. Conditions to be propos'd to him 625. The *Czarina* declares him her Successor *ibid*.
Homan, Thomas, executed at the End of Fetter-Lane 568
Honestum, Utile and Jucundum, an instructive Allegory 496
Horatius Cocles, his Speech against the Clause in the Seamen's Bill 273.
Hungarians. See *Austrians*.
Hungary, Queen of, King's Answer to the Commons Address in relation to her 152. Of her three Armies 155. Her Letter to Count *Kbevenbiller*, with hers and her Son's Pictures, and the Effect it had upon the Officers and Soldiers *ibid*. King's Answer to the Lords Address relating to her 204. Sum of 500,000*l.* granted for her Assistance *ibid*. Preliminary Articles between her and the King of *Prussia* 311. Copy of the principal ones 363. She refuses to treat with the *French* *ibid*.

I.

JAMAICA, Advices from 621
James I. pleasant Story of him and Lord *Salisbury* 405
 Impeachment, Difference between a Motion for it, and a Motion for an Inquiry 646
 Impressing. See *Pressing*
 Indemnifying Bill, its Fate 256. Occasion of the Bill 316. Exact Copy of it *ibid*. Its Fate in the House of Lords 318. Debate upon it in the Political Club 318—323, 365—383, 417—432. Lords Protest on rejecting it 352
 Indian's Observations on the Manners and Customs of the *English* 83
 Influence, illegal, in Parliament and at Elections, strong Presumptions of it 588
 Information, how far Persons may be compell'd by Law to give it 378
 Inquiry. See *Parliamentary Inquiry*
 Inquiry, Committee of. See *Committee*
 Inquiry and Justice, the general Voice of the People 127
 Insect, aquatrick, a remarkable one 568
 Insolvent Bill, its Fate 256
 Instructions to Representatives 45. See *Representations*
Jacob, Sir Robert, Account of a Dialogue be-

tween him and Mr. *Mangan* 90
 JOURNAL. See *DEBATES*.
 Irreligion of dangerous Consequence to a Nation 143
Italy, the King of Sardinia prepares to assist the Queen of Hungary there 155. His Proceedings there 207, 311, 519, 625
Julius Florus, his Speech against the Clause in the Seamen's Bill 276. In favour of the Motion for a Committee of Inquiry 645
Junius Brutus, L. his Speech against a Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 1. His Speech and Motion for an Address to remove Sir *Robert Walpole* 105
Jupiter and Momus, a Dialogue between them 433
 Justice the Support of Civil Government, and the fatal Consequence of neglecting it 612

K.

KETTERING, a Riot between the Townsmen and Soldiers there 514
 Kidderminster Instructions, Remarks on 615
 KING's Answer to the Commons Address about the Queen of Hungary 152. To the Lords 204. His Speech at the Close of the Session 328. Debate occasion'd by his Speech at the Opening of the first Session of the present Parliament 432—435, 469—488, 521—524. His Journey to *Flanders* laid aside 514. He is desired to employ his good Offices to procure a Peace in the North *ibid*. His Birth Day celebrated 515. His Speech at the Opening of the present Session 552. His Answers to the Lords and Commons Addresses 554, 555. His Speech at passing the Land and Malt Tax Bills 621
 King can do no Wrong, of that Maxim 195
 King's Debtor, Case of arresting him 271 A
 Kings, how they are often practis'd upon by their Ministers 587
Kinsale Man of War takes a Spanish Privateer 462
Knight, Robert, Esq; obtains a Pardon 412
Knut, the Danish King, Story of him 490
Kuli Khan, his personal Description and Character 79. The Particulars of what he carried away with him out of the *Mogul's* Dominions 81, 95. Numbers destroy'd in that Expedition 81

L.

LADIES, their Power over their Lovers, and their Influence over their Posterity 385
 Land Tax, an Account of it from the Revolution to the present Year 568
Lansdowne taken by the *Austrians* 625
Landois, Favourite of the Duke of *Brittany*, his Character 285
Landois the second, and a Dialogue concerning him 286
 Laws, of their Meaning and Intention 7. Cause of their Obscurity 11. Account of several that were pass'd during the late Admini-

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Administration 196, 197
 Lenity, the Effects of an ill-judg'd one in a certain Case 236
Leftock, Rear Admiral, joins Admiral *Haddock's* Squadron 151. Advice from him 255
 Letter to his Em—cy C——l ***** 450
Licinius Menenius, his Speech and Motion for a Committee to inquire into the Conduct of our Affairs for twenty Years past 587. For a Committee to inquire into the Conduct of *Robert Earl of Orford* for ten Years past 655
Lies in Conversation, the pernicious Custom of telling them 298. *See Lying*
Lightning, Damage done by 307, 308
Limerick, Lord, chose Chairman of the Secret Committee 204
Lintz, the French and Bavarians block'd up there by the Austrians 51. It surrenders 103
*L*isle and Sidney stand in the Pillory 307
 List of British Ships taken since the beginning of the War 73—79
 List of Spanish Ships taken 122—126
 List of Parliament, Alterations in 253, 254
London Merchants and City Petitions in relation to the Spanish Privateers 47, 48
London Representation to their Members upon the late Change in the Ministry 92. Upon the ensuing Session 503. Remarks upon the latter 557
Lord Mayor's Death, and a new one chosen 308
 Lords, House of, how they lost their Authority in K. Charles II's Reign 383
 Lords Address 553
 Lords Protests, in relation to Minorca 351. On rejecting the Indemnifying Bill 352. In relation to Papers 403
*L*ouisa, Princess, her Birth-Day celebrated 621
 Luxury, fatal Consequences of 347. Emulation in it, with the Prevalence and Mischiefs of it 493
 Lying, or saying the Thing that is not 610. *See Lies*

M.

MACCLESFIELD, late Earl of, his Case 282 498
*M*achiavel, some Observations of his consider'd 241, 244
*M*adrid, remarkable Article from thence 467
 Mail, a Person committed for robbing it 307
*M*aillebois, M. his Marches and Counter-Marches 571, 625. *See French*
 Manifesto to be publish'd in America 247
*M*anius Acilius Glabrio, his Speech in favour of the Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 65
*M*arcius Coriolanus, C. his Speech against a Clause in the Seamen's Bill 220. In favour of the Motion for referring Papers to a Select Committee 577
*M*arius Statilius, his Speech in favour of the Clause in the Seamen's Bill 268

*M*arlborough Representation and Instructions 152
*M*arlborough, late Duke of, the Anthem perform'd at his Funeral 404 G
*M*artin, Commodore, his Expedition to Naples 458
*M*attewes, Vice-Admiral, sails with his Squadron 204. Joins the Fleet in the Mediterranean, and Advices from him 307, 308, 359, 514
 Measures, of the present Alteration of 346 Of some late and present ones 443
 Mediation, sole, offer'd by Spain, of our refusing it 169, 170, 178
 Meetings of Noblemen and Gentlemen upon the late Change in the Administration 100, 151
 Memorial of the Earl of Stair and Mr. Trevor to the States General 360. Another 405
 Merchants Petition to Parliament 47. Heads of the Evidence on it, as summed up by Mr. Glover 144. Rejoicings for the Regard had to it 151
*M*errick, Mr. of his Translation of *Typhiodorus* 616
*M*iddleton, Capt. of his Voyage 555, 622
 Minister, the People's Sentiments concerning him 106. How he rose to Power, and his Measures since 107. His Conduct with regard to domestic and foreign Affairs 108. His Influence at Elections and in Parliament ibid. D, G. Of his Declaration in Parliament, and of their Aprobation of his Measures 109. His Misconduct with regard to the Publick Debts 109, 110. His Management with regard to the Excise Scheme, and the late Convention, and how he obtain'd the seeming Aprobation of it in Parliament 110, 111, 112. His Conduct with regard to Spain, France, and the House of Austria 113. With regard to the present War 114. The general Discontents, and the Length of his Administration, sufficient Reasons for removing him ibid. A, E. The Argument from his Unpopularity answer'd 116. Of the Charge of his obtaining a corrupt Influence in Parliament 120. The Argument from the Length of his Administration answer'd 121. Of the general Supposition, that he is the sole Director of all our publick Affairs 162. Of his past Measures, and the Danger from his Continuance in Power 163, 164 A. The only Proof we can have of his endeavouring to obtain a corrupt Influence in Parliament 166. His Plan of Politicks with regard to foreign Affairs, and how he pursu'd it 169 G, 170, 174. His Plan of Politicks with regard to domestic Affairs 175. Of the Writers for him 289 F. His Condition, and the strong Suspicions against him 323, 324. How Matters stood with him at his Majesty's Accession 337 E. What has happen'd since he resign'd 338. Of his Administration

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

ministration 340. The Opposition to him prov'd at last to be well grounded 347. Crimes charged upon him by the Voice of the Nation 425. The Opinion foreign Powers must have of him 484. Arguments to prove him the Dupe or Tool of France 485, &c. Some Instances of his boasted Humanity and Generosity 498. His Behaviour upon the Accession of K. George I. 500. How he was govern'd by French Influence both before and since the War 523. See Committee, and Secret Committee

Minister, Condition of a falling one 34, 37, 40. Case of a corrupt one 136. The Danger of having an unpopular one 167. Difference between a Motion for impeaching one, and a Motion for removing him 177. The bringing a suspected one to a Trial necessary to the Preservation of a free State 241. The Necessity of punishing a bad one 450. Reasonableness of inquiring into a Minister's Conduct 578

Ministerial Conventions before the Meeting of the Parliament 540 B

Ministerial and National House of Commons, a Distinction between them 470 C

Ministers, their Practices 266, 267. Of the Opposition against them 282 D. Of letting them down softly 338. What they mean by Concord and Unanimity 469. Their late Conduct vindicated 479, &c. 640. Condemned 649, &c.

Ministry, a Change in it 99, &c. 102. The French alarmed at it 103. Some Thoughts occasion'd by it 126. Farther Thoughts on it, and what has since fallen out 234. The immediate Effects of it with respect to Affairs abroad 234, 235. More Thoughts on it, and the present Situation of Affairs 244, &c. To what it was owing, and a farther Account of it 594. See Administration

Minorca, Lords Protest in relation to it 351

Minucius Rufus, Q. his Speech in favour of a Clause in the Seamen's Bill 224

Mirandola surrender'd to the King of Sardinia 415

Miscellaneous Thoughts, &c. Extracts from that Pamphlet 594—607. Abstract of the Observations upon it 607—610

Miss-Led's Account of herself and Progeny 21

Modena, Duke of, retires out of his Dominions, and the City and Citadel of Modena surrender'd to the King of Sardinia 311

Mogbol. See Kuli Khan

Money. See Publick Money

Monopolies in Q. Elizabeth's Time, Case of 118

Montgomeryshire Instructions 462

Moravia, the Prussians enter it 51. And retreat from thence 207, 259

Moscow, a Plot there 415

Munich surrender'd to the Austrians 103. They quit it, and take it again 259. They leave it again 519

Munich, Count, his Punishment chang'd from Death to Banishment 103

Murders 411, 412

Muscovy. See Russia

Mutiny Act, of two Clauses in it 7. History of it 12, &c. No Occasion for one but in Time of War 14

Mutiny Bill, Debate on a Clause inserted in it 1—21, 53—72

Myddelton, William, Esq; sent to Newgate by the House of Commons 101. Put out of the Commission of the Peace 151. Discharg'd from Newgate 204

N. NADIR Shab. See Kuli Khan

Naples. See Martin

Nation unequally represented, and what we should therefore think of the Majority within and without Doors 158

National Debt, a State of 387

Navy, the Difficulties in manning it, and whence they arise 210 C. Several Methods for manning it 214. See Seamen

Neville, Mr. of his Motion in relation to the late South-Sea Directors 647

New Year, a political Discourse on the Commencement of it 27

Noblemen and Gentlemen, Meeting of, upon the late Change in the Ministry 100, 151

Nobility, a Dissertation on 229

Nemicius Priscus, T. his Speech against a Clause in the Seamen's Bill 225

O. OCTAVIUS, Cn. his Speech against a Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 11. Against the Motion for an Address to remove Sir Robert Walpole 167

Old Age, how to procure a happy one 544

Olmutz surrender'd to the Prussians 51

Onslow, Arthur, Esq; resigns his Place of Treasurer to the Navy 204

Orange, Prince of, his Letter to the States General 516

Orange, Princess of, her Birth-Day celebrated 515

Orford, Sir Robert Walpole created Earl of, and resigns his Employments 100. Order concerning his Daughter ibid. Names of the Secret Committee for inquiring into his Conduct 152. Account of the several Steps towards appointing the said Committee 313. Copy of the Bill for indemnifying Persons who should make Discoveries in relation to him 316. Debate upon it 318, &c. 365, &c. 417, &c. Debate on the Motion for a Committee to inquire into his Conduct 655, &c.

Origin of Evil. See Evil

Oberman, Count, his Punishment changed from Death to Banishment 103

Oxford, Earl of, his Case 167 G, 498. The chief

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

chief Article against him 168, F. His Case with regard to an Indemnifying Bill 371, 379

Oxford Almanack, Explanation of 623

Oxfordshire Representation and Instructions 133

P.

PAPER Credit 191 B

Papers, Debate on a Motion for referring them to a Select Committee 524— 539, 573—586

Papers, of ordering them to lie upon the Table 525, 533

Papirius Curfor, L. his Speech against the Clause in the Seamen's Bill 261

Parliament, that neither the Minister nor the King has a Right to take Notice of a Gentleman's Behaviour in it, but only the House of which he is a Member 166 G.

The two Houses a Check upon each other 318 C. Method of proceeding in Parliament in criminal Cases 370, 378. Of the Interposition of Parliament in relation to State Criminals and other Grievances 611

Parliament, of that summon'd in 1722 588. Of that chosen in 1727 589. Of that chosen after the Excise Scheme 590

Parliament adjourn'd on the late Change in the Administration 99. Alterations in the List of it 253, 254. Opening of its second Session 568

Parliamentary Inquiry, Arguments against it 529, &c. 574, 582. Answer'd 535, 577, 585, 586. Reasons for one at this Time 536. Farther Debates about it 627—660

Parties, a short History of 500

Party Distinctions, of fomenting them 190, 191, 193

Passau surrender'd to the *Austrians* 103

Patriot Minister 285

Paxton, Mr. committed to *Newgate* 204. His Behaviour before the Secret Committee 314, &c. Remarks upon it 324 D. Case of his being sent to *Newgate* consider'd 372, 381, 382. Case of his Behaviour before the Committee 425 B

Pay of a Common Soldier 9. Of Soldiers in marching Regiments, and of those of the Foot Guards 61

Penal Laws and standing Armies, Danger of 223. Farther Thoughts on the former 240

Pennant, Samuel, Esq; chosen Alderman 308

People generally in the Right with regard to Peace or War 160. How far the Voice of the People's Representatives is the Voice of the People 639, 647

Persecution, its Unreasonableness, and true Religion an Enemy to it 491

Perfias Letter 452

Petition of the *London* Merchants against the Spanish Privateers 47. Of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons 48

Petitions and Remonstrance of the Tenants of

George Trueman, Esq; concerning the treacherous Practices of his Steward Mr. *Robert Bluestock* 37 F

Peyton, Sir Yelverton, and Capt. *Fanshaw*, tried by a Court Martial 307

Pimp and Treasurer, Affinity between them 286

Pijo, L. his Speech in favour of the Indemnifying Bill 375. Against the Address proposed in Answer to the King's Speech 469

Place and Pension Bills, and that for repealing the Septennial Act, their Fate 199

Place Bill, Motion for it carried in the Negative 622

Placemen, Conduct of *Spain* and other Countries in making them contribute their Share to the Expences of their respective Wars, compar'd with that of our Placemen 446

Plan of Politicks during the whole Reign of K. *William*, and the greatest Part of that of Q. *Anne* 168 C. At the Beginning of the Reign of K. *George I.* 169. The different Plan of Politicks our Minister laid down to himself, and how he pursued it 169 G, 170. Farther Proofs of this, and his Plan of Politicks with regard to domestick Affairs 174, 175

Plan of *Prague*, &c. 460

Plays and Opera's 84

Pleasure, its Ends and Uses, and the true Art of enjoying it 301

Plinius Caecilius, C. his Speech against the Indemnifying Bill 368

Plots, a Discourse on 333

Poets, antient, and their Patrons 289

Poland, King of, accedes to the Treaty between the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Prussia* 363

Political Jealousy and Credulity, the Struggle betwixt Prerogative and Liberty, and from whence our Danger since the Revolution arises 295

Political Writers 449

Politicks, a Series of some late ones 246

Politicks. See Plan of Politicks

Populace speak the Sentiments of the better Sort 159, 652

Popularity, that Argument consider'd 374, 375, 382 D

Powle, Mr. Part of a Speech of his against the Earl of *Danby* 613

Pragmatick Sanction, of the Guaranty of 172, 180. Upon what Motives our Minister enter'd into that Guaranty 487

Pragus enter'd by the French and Bavarians 51. Their bad Situation there 363. They make several Sallies on the Besiegers 415, 465. Plan of the Place 460. The Siege turn'd into a Blockade 465. Uncertain Accounts of it in the *Gazettes* 498. The Blockade renew'd 625

Precedents for the Indemnifying Bill 327

Prerogative and Liberty, Struggles between them

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

them 295, &c.
 Pressing, of that Practice 263, 265, 269
 Prices of Grain, Stocks, &c. 50, 154, 206,
 362, 464, 518, 570
 Prince, a true Story of one 384 D
 Privateer taken by the *Kinsale* 462. By the
 Bridgewater 622
 Privateers. See Spanish Privateers
 Proof, of one that might convince, tho' not
 convict 381
 Protests 351, 352, 403
 Prussia, King of, preliminary Articles be-
 tween him and the Queen of Hungary 311.
 Substance of the principal ones 363. Our
 Conduct with regard to him 476. Treaty
 sign'd between his Britannick Majesty and
 him 568
 Prussians enter Moravia 51. What happen'd
 between them and the *Austrians* there 155.
 A farther Account of them 207. Battle
 between them and the *Austrians* 259, 311
 Publick Accounts, of appointing Commis-
 sioners to examine and state them 340, 341
 Publick Money, of the late Profusion of
 325 G, 326
 Publick Spirit of the Whigs, Proceedings on
 that Pamphlet 371, 379
 Publick Stations, the Importance of em-
 ploying fit Men in them 335
 Pulteney, William, Esq; falls from his Horse
 256. Made Earl of Bath 361

Q.

QUAKERS 453
 Quartering Soldiers, Debates about it
 2, &c. 12, &c. 17, 20. What was anti-
 ently meant by it 62. The true Meaning
 of it 71. See Soldiers
 Quenbyrough, Manor of, Trial about it 255
 Questions in Parliament, History of 517

R.

RANDOLPH's *Muses Looking-Glass*, a
 fine Speech of Mediocrity taken from
 it 293
 Rawlinson, Mr. Arthur, Information against
 him 255
 Regency of 25 prescrib'd by K. John's Char-
 ter in Cases of Extremity 586 A
 Rent, Trial in relation to distraining Goods
 for it 308
 Reports. See Secret Committee
 Representations and Instructions to Members
 upon the late Change in the Ministry 92,
 101, 128—134, 198, 236, 237. Upon
 the ensuing Session 397, 458, 462, 503,
 546—550, 591
 Revenue of the Crown, antient and present,
 State of Liberty, and Struggles in the
 Cause of it 391
 Richard II. Observations on his Reign 89,
 142, 183, 195
 Robincracy 453 D
 Rochester, Earl of, his Speech in the Privy
 Council at the Beginning of Q. Anne's
 Reign, the Eve before War was declar'd

against France 445
 Roman Patricians, their Case 374, 382
 Rose Man of War takes a Spanish Guard de-
 Cossa, &c. 411
 Rounse, Thomas, condemn'd for Treason in
 fighting against his Country 621
 Rowning, Mr. his Account of Comets in ge-
 neral 141
 Russia, what follow'd the late Revolution
 there 51, 103. Suspension of Arms be-
 tween it and Sweden 103. The War re-
 commenc'd between them 207, 415.
 Duke of Holstein declar'd Successor to that
 Empire 625

S.

SAIN'T Martin's Round House, the tra-
 gical Affair there 359, 360
 Salustius Crispus, C. his Speech against the
 Motion for a Committee to inquire into
 the Conduct of the Earl of Orford 657
 Sardinia, King of, declares for the Queen of
 Hungary, and prepares for her Assistance
 in Italy 155. His Proceedings there 207,
 311, 415. He marches against Don Philip
 in Savoy 519. His Care of his Troops
 625
 Saxe Gottha, Duke of, arrives 99. Returns 204.
 Saxons defeated by the *Austrians* 207
 Scotch Peers, of the Election of, after the
 Excise Scheme 590 E
 Seamen, the Discouragements they have
 of late met with 215. Our Distress for
 want of them owing to wrong Measures at
 the Beginning of the War 220, 221. Num-
 ber for the Year 1743 622
 Seamen's Bill, Debate on a Clause in it 209—
 229. Arguments for making a Search for
 Seamen, as propos'd by the Clause, and
 Objections against it answer'd 210, 211
 The Arguments in favour of the Clause an-
 swer'd 212, 213. The ill Use that may be
 made of it 214, 215, 222, 225, 226.
 What would be the Advantages of it 227
 The Debate continued 261—279. How
 the Clause would be dangerous to our Con-
 stitution 274, 275, 276. Other Argu-
 ments against it 277, 278
 Secret Committee for inquiring into the Con-
 duct of the Earl of Orford, their Names
 152. Lord Limerick chose Chairman 204.
 The several Steps towards appointing this
 Committee 313. Their Proceedings and
 first Report 314, 315, 316. Abstract
 of their second Report 348. It is deliver'd
 to the House 358. Their Report examin-
 ed 373, 374, 381. Debate on the Motion
 for appointing it 655, &c. Motion to
 revive it carried in the Negative 622
 Select Committee, Arguments against it 533,
 534. Arguments for it 537. See Papers
 Sempronius Gracchus, T. his Speech in favour
 of the Motion for referring Papers to a Se-
 lect Committee 584. In favour of the
 Motion for a Committee of Inquiry 637

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Septennial Act, Fate of the Bill for repealing it 199
Sergius Fidenas, L. his Speech seconding the Motion for a Committee of Inquiry 627
Servilius Priscus, his Speech in favour of a Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 19. Against the Motion for an Address to remove Sir Robert Walpole 115. Against the Motion for referring Papers to a Select Committee 529. Against the Motion for a Committee of Inquiry 639
 Sessions at the *Old Bailey* 47, 151, 255, 307, 360, 459, 514, 621
 Seville, Treaty of, and Consequences of it 172 C, 653
Shakespear's Henry V. a Passage from it 490
 Sheriffs, of their Dignity and Authority, and the Importance of putting proper Persons into that high Office 34
 Sheriffs for the several Counties appointed 45, 99, 622
 Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, Persons failing to be excus'd that Office 307. The first Election of 308. Several subsequent Elections on account of Persons refusing 360, 459, 463
 Shows and Diversions, an Interlude in low Life, shewing the Danger of the present reigning Taste for them 294
 Silver Images found in *Ireland* 616
 Sine-Cures in the Revenue 245
 Sink of Corruption, a Vision 504
 Sinking Fund, Account of the Produce of 388
 Skreening, the Improbability of 91
 Slavery worse than a Civil War 578
 Smugglers kill two Watchmen in a Scuffle at *Clerkenwell* 204
 Smyrna, the dreadful Fire there 467
 Soerater's Behaviour, and the good Effects of it 239
 Soldier's Weeping, and how one was affected at seeing a Play 292
 Soldiers, when and upon what Occasion the first Law for quartering them was made 2. The true Intent of it, and how it was alter'd 3. Of free Lodging for them ibid. F. Grievance and Danger of the present Method of quartering them 4. Of the Disputes at *Wakefield* and *Ledbury*, between them and the Inhabitants 4, 5. Case between them and their Landlords 10. History of quartering them 12, &c. The ill Use that may be made of it 17. Danger of building Barracks for them 18. Danger of altering the present Method of quartering them 20. The Fine for not receiving them, when lawfully quartered 63 F. Their Behaviour in their Quarters 70
 South-Sea Scheme, of the Measures for punishing the Guilty, and restoring Publick Credit, after that fatal Period 640, 650
 Spain, why he refus'd to pay the 95,000*l.* 119 C, D. Our Conduct with regard to her 165. To what her former Infults and present Obsturacy are truly owing 473
Spaniards, of their Forces in *Italy* 207, 311, 363, 415, 519, 520, 572. A new Expedition against them in *America* 256. Which is laid aside 358, 411. Of their Army in *Provence* 363. They invade *Georgia* 461
 Spanish Privateers, Petitions in relation to them 47, 48. Measures taken to protect our Trade from them 151
 Spanish Ships taken 46. List of them 122. Several others taken 151, 152, 307, 308, 411, 462, 622
 Spanish and French Squadrons fail for *Italy* in Sight of our Squadron 51. More of the Spanish Transports fail 155. They are block'd up by Admiral *Mattbews* 307, 308, 311
 Spanish Wool, the Prohibition on it taken off 308
 Staffordshire Instructions 458
 Stair, Earl of, arrives from *Scotland* 151. Sent Ambassador to *Holland* 204. His Speech to the States General 199. His Memorial to them 360. Another 405. He comes over from *Holland* 412. Returns thither 458
 Standing Army, how the keeping it up was first introduc'd 1 A. Danger of continuing it 6. *By-Stander's Reasons for it consider'd* 191, 193
 State Criminals, of the Manner of proceeding against them 207, 211 280
 State Hypocrisy 559
 States General, Lord *Stair's* Memorial to them 360. Another 405. M. de *Fenelon's* Memorial to them 465. They make a great Promotion of Generals and Officers 465. Prince of *Orange's* Letter to them on that Occasion 516. And Remonstrance of the States of *Friesland* 500 551
 Statesmen, of some temporizing ones 283. Of antient and modern ones, and their Writers 288
 Stocks. See Prices
 Stony-Stratford, the Fire there 255
 Strange, Sir *Jabu*, resigns his Recordship, &c. 611
 Suffolk Representation and Instructions 133
 Suffolk, William de la Pole, Duke of, his Fate 612
 Sums issued at the Exchequer, &c. during the last ten Years of the late Administration, compar'd with another Period of ten Years 350
 Superbe Man of War, Advices by it 46.
 Trial at a Court Martial between the Captain and first Lieutenant of the said Ship 412
 Surry Election 152
 Suspicion, general, without Doors 382
 Sussex Indianian, Trial about it 568
 Sweden, the Duke of *Holstein* nominated to succeed to that Crown 571
 Swedijb

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Swedish Army abandons *Finland* 415, 466
T.
TACITUS's Account of his History, Reflexions on 346
Tacking, Considerations on the Nature and Expediency of it 232, 269
Taxes, the bad Effects of the long-continued heavy ones 526
Temple, Sir William, a Quotation from him, concerning the Frugality and Oeconomy of the Hollander 390
Toulon, the British Squadron appears before it 259
Trade and Manufactures, to what their Decay is owing 525 G, 526
Treasonable Practices against our Government or against our Constitution, Difference between the Condition of the Crown, and that of the People with respect to them 322, 323. Whether the Practices of Ministers against our Constitution may be called so 369, 376
Treasons, the Statute of Edward III. concerning them consider'd 376
Treaty between the Queen of Hungary and King of Prussia 363
Trials 255, 256, 306, 307, 568, 621
Trinity-Hall, Royal Licence to 255
Triumvirate, the famous modern one 594, 595, 596, 608
Tropez, St. Spanish Gallies destroy'd there 359
Truman, George, Esq; Petition of his Tenants against his Steward 37 F
Tullius Cicero, M. his Speech in his own Vindication 178
Tunis, Disaster of the French there 467
Turkish Government 242
Turner, Mr. Trial relating to his Will 256
Tweedale, Marquess of, chosen one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland 255
V.
VALERIUS Corvus, M. his Speech against the Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 64. In favour of the Motion for removing Sir Robert Walpole 157. Against a Clause in the Seamen's Bill 212
Valerius Flaccus, L. his Speech in favour of a Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 6. In favour of the Clause in the Seamen's Bill 215. Against the Motion for referring Papers to a Select Committee 581
Valerius Laevinus, his Speech in favour of a Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill 57. Against the Motion for referring Papers to a Select Committee 573
Vaughan, Gwyn, Esq; his Behaviour before the Secret Committee 335 F
Vernon, Admiral, his Letter to the Speaker, in Answer to the Thanks of the House 46. Advices from him 204, 256, 358. He prepares to return home 621
Vienna, Court of, its Character 480 F
Vigo, the Action there 412, 458
Vision, a Dissertation on Unanimity, national and ministerial 477 C, 482 E
Union, national, only to be brought about by giving national Satisfaction 636
Voice of the People and Voice of the House, when they agree and when not 647
Voyage, two Letters giving an Account of a remarkable one 555, 556
W.
WALES, Prince of, his Birth-Day celebrated 48. He goes to St. James's on the Change in the Ministry 100. List of Lords, &c. who went thither on that Occasion ibid.
Wales, Princess of, her Birth-Day celebrated 568
**W——le, Sir R——t, his Speech to his Electors in 1713 98. His Character 99. Created Earl of O——rd, and resigns his Employments 100. Account of the second Debate on the Motion for removing him 105—121, 157—183. See *Orford*
War, of the Conduct of it, being an Extract of A Letter from a Member of the last Parliament, &c. 81 D. Farther Observations on the Minister's Conduct with regard to it 114. Of the Commencement and Prosecution of it 173, 181, 653. How it has been conducted, farther shewn 472, 475, 522 C
Warren, Capt. takes a rich French Ship 568
Weavers Company, Trial in relation to it 621
Weeding the House 540
Wentworth, General, his Manifesto 247
Westminster Bridge, the Center Arch finish'd 151
Westminster Election, with the Thanks of the new-chosen Representatives, and Instructions to them 45. Representation upon the Minister's laying down 92. Upon the approaching Session 546
Willmott, Robert, Esq; chosen Lord Mayor 463. Sworn in, and a remarkable Circumstance of his not being free of any of the twelve Companies 515
Wonders of the Year 1742 542
Woodstock, New, Representation 549
Worcester Representation 548. A counter Representation from thence 593
X.
XERXES, his mighty military Parade, and what came of it 490
Y.
YORK Representation and Instructions upon the late Change in the Ministry 101. Upon the approaching Session 547
Young Gentlemen, a Caution to them, in the Character and Behaviour of Eugenio 537**

INDEX to the POETRY, 1742.

A.

ADVICE to a Painter 148
Alphonſus, Story of, from *Strada*, imitated: Address'd to Sir *W. Gordon*, Bart. 252
 The *Amazon*, Answer to it 305
 Amity, Verſet upon it 148
Anacreon, in Imitation of him 303
 Atom and Wasp, or Pride mortified 457
Augean Stable, on the Health to the cleaning of it 251

B.

BACTROMACHIA, or Cudgel-Playing 455
 Banks of the *Thames*, a Song 406
Barreaux, M. des, Translation of his Epigram 546
Belinda, to her 303
 Birth-Day Ode, with a Parody in Praise of the Author 561
 A *Bob* upon three *Bobs* 622
 In *Boulteri, nuper Episcopi Armaicani, Obitum* 564
 Brace of Marshals in Distress 457
Brett, late Rev. Mr. *Richard*, to his Memory 565
 Britannia's Lamentation: Or, the Banks of the *Thames* 406

C.

CARMEN Pastorale in Vallem amoenissimam prope Scardeburgiam 510
 Charge to the Clergy, occasion'd by hearing a Sermon preach'd very hastily 96
Cheſelden, Mr. on his extracting a large Stone from a young Gentleman Commoner of Oxford 563
Chloe, to her wearing Patches 44
 In *Christi Nativitatem* 617
 Clergy. See Charge
 College Room 566
 The Confession 618
 Conversation, a necessary Rule for 305
Cook's Battle of Poets, on a Passage in it 355
 Corruption, Epigram on 409
 Country Life, the Pleasures of, to *Milis* 406
 ——
 Cudgel-Playing, a Latin Poem 455
Cupid and Chloe 509

D.

DAPHNIS, to him playing with his Lady in Bed 202
 The Defence, an Epistle upon a late Promotion 512
 Deity, Verſes on, by a Difteating Clergyman 304
 Description of a serene Night at Sea 357. Of a Storm at Sea 506
 Dialogue, a right honourable one 512

Disappointed Frier

Don *Philip*, Epigrant on his *Italian Expedition* 150
Drexelius de Morte, Translation from 513
Drummond, Mr. Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, to his Memory 251

E.

EJACULATION 456
Elegies 200, 201, 202
E——n, Lady, to her with a wither'd Rose 306
 Enigma 41. Its Solution 150. Another 252. Its Solution 305. Another, viz. a Snail 356
 Epigrams 98, 150, 304, 306, 409, 456, 457, 619, 622
Epistola Latina 348

F.

FELTON's Dissertation on the Clafficks, to a young Lady with it 42
 Fidler and Nightingale, from *Strada* 250
 Folly and Wisdom 410
 French Affairs in Germany, on the present Posture of 457
 Frighted Farmer, a Tale 43, 149

G.

GARRICK, Mr. to him 355
Garth, Sir *Samuel*, Knt. M.D. an Elegy on his Death 200
 Gentleman, Verſes to one on his leaving his fine Country Seat, in order to proceed for foreign Parts 248
 Gentleman, from one in the Country to his Friend in London 509. From another, inviting his Friend to his House 566
 Gentleman Commoner of Oxford, on the Recovery of one, from whom Mr. *Cheſelden* extracted a large Stone 563
Gordon, Sir *William*, Verſes address'd to him 252
 Great Men, Ode to 455
 Greenwich, musical Encomium upon 355
 Greenwich Contrat 409

H.

HABAKKUK, Chap. iii. paraphras'd 96
Horace, Ode of his imitated 44
 The Hunted Hare, a Fable 304
 Hymn 42

I.

IMITATION of *Horace* 44. Of *Anacreon* 303. Of Part of the 137th Psalm ibid. Of one of the Psalms 564
 Impudence, Hymn to 409
 Innocence, Verſes on it 202
 Invocation, humbly address'd to Sir *W—ms* *W—ms*, Bart 203

K.

INDEX to the POETRY.

<p>KIMBER, Mr. Edward, his Poem to an Hon. Gentleman on his leaving his fine Country Seat 248. Several other Pieces by him 305, 407, 408 Kitty and the Parson, a Song 619 L.</p> <p>LADY, to a young one, with <i>Felton's Dissertation on reading the Classics</i> 42. Wrote in the Absence of one who was retir'd to Bath, as a Companion for an indisposed Parent 562 Leonidas and Palmyra, Love Scene between them 620 Love at a Court, and Love in the Country; from one of Dryden's Plays 620 Love-forsaken Maid, a Pastoral Description of 620 <i>Laure</i> Epigram, paraphras'd 304 Lucy and Colin, with a Latin Version 302 M.</p> <p>MAJESTY of God, out of <i>Job</i> 148 Margareta, Miss. See <i>W</i> <i>Marplot</i>, or the Tell-Tale Journal 508 Marshals, Brace of. See <i>Brace</i> Mediocrity, Speech of, a fine Passage from an old Play 293 Mercator, to him, on a Country Life 304 Milward, Mr. Epilogue to his Memory 202 Minister, Character of a late one 98 Miss L—, Verses to her, from the Country 406 Miss Molly H— in <i>W</i>—shire, to the Author of the Verses inscrib'd to her 148 The Modest Question, a Song, 620. Answer'd 306 MTEΣTHPION, or Thoughts on the Soul 617 Myron, Verses to him 410 N.</p> <p>NEW Ode to a great Number of great Men newly made 455 Newton, Sir Isaac, Epitaph on 513 Night, Description of a serene one at Sea 357 O.</p> <p>ODE to great Men. See <i>New Ode</i> Ode on a certain *** 511 Old Coachman, a new Ballad 410 Sr. Osyth by the Mill, and the same in <i>Latin</i> 147 P.</p> <p>PAINTER, Advice to 148 P—r, Mr. Richard, late of Oxford, on his Death 201 <i>Par nobile Fratrum</i> 98 Parson's Wish 506 Patches, to <i>Chloe</i> wearing them 44 Penny, Mr. John, to him at Bath 407 Phatonick Lover 562</p>	<p>Poet bewitch'd, or the Muse set at Liberty 356 Pope Mr. on reading his Works 409. Another Epigram on him 457 Powell, John, Esq; Barrister at Law, Verses to him 454 Pride mortify'd 457 Psalm XXIX paraphras'd 248 Psalm CXXXVII paraphras'd 357 Psalms, in Imitation of one of them 564 R.</p> <p>RECIPE Religion, true, Verses on 513 Riddle explain'd 456 Right honourable Dialogue 512 Rural Happiness, or the Life of a Country Gentleman 618 S.</p> <p>SAVAGE, Richard, Esq; his Poem to a young Widow Lady, on Valentine's Day 146. To John Powell, Esq; 454. A Poem on him, by a Clergyman of the Church of England 561 Secession, a congratulatory Epistle 98 Serene Night at Sea. See <i>Night</i> Simile for the Ladies 454 Songs 203, 302, 305, 306, 355, 406, 408, 410, 507, 511, 619, 620 Soul, Thoughts on 617 Stone, on Mr. Cheseelden's extracting a large one from a young Gentleman 563 Storm at Sea, Description of 506 Streate, Miss Sally, to her Memory 510 T.</p> <p>TEA, a Fable, by a young Lady 408 Tell-Tale Journal 508 <i>Templum Libertatis</i>, Extracts from it 95 Thomas, Miss, an agreeable young Lady of Bristol, Verses on her 563 The True Briton, in Answer to the <i>Amazon</i> 305 Turner, Sir John, two Imitations of <i>Horace</i> address'd to him 44 V.</p> <p>VALENTINE's Day, address'd to a young Widow Lady 146. To the young Ladies of <i>W</i>—n 150 Vanity of Mortal Things 513 W.</p> <p>WEST, Richard, Esq; to his Memory 305 W—, Miss Margareta, at Vaux-Hall, a Song to her 408 William and Margaret, a Ballad in Imitation of 507 Y.</p> <p>YORKSHIRE Pastoral 41 Young Ladies of <i>W</i>—n, to them on Valentine's Day 150 Young Moralist 354</p>
--	---

INDEX

INDEX of NAMES to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS,
DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c. 1742.

A.	Belleguard	206	Burton	463	Crookshanks	362	
A Bercombie	361	Bence	309	Burville	206	Crouch	413
Adair	518	Bentley	361	Bury	362	Cumberland	102, 256
Admiralty, Commissioners of	153	Bere	257	Butts	517	Cunningham	463
Agar	517	Beresford	309	Byng	153	Curling	257
Agnew	205	Berney	206, 309	Byrne	101	D.	
Rislabie	309	Berrow	517	C.		ALKEITH	517
Akeworth	569	Bertie	49	CALLIS	414	Dalston	569
Albemarle	102	Bett	309	Campbell	49,	Damer	472
Allen	153, 624	Billio	102, 258		102	Davers	361
Alston	413	Birbeck	309	Canfield	50	David's, Sta.	361
Amhurst	257	Birch	101	Cardigan	102	Dawson	50, 623
Anceaster	49, 101, 153	Birt	361	Carlisle	413	Deacon	309
Anoram	257	Bisset	413	Carmichael	414	Dean	48
Apreece	152	Blackall	132	Carnarvon	518, 624	De Gaujac	152
Arbuthnot	464	Blackerby	257	Carrington	624	Delawar	361
Archer	49	Blake	623	Carter	517	Dennison	102, 569
Ardmagh	463, 518, 624	Bland	206, 624	Carteret	102	Derby	153
Argyll	102, 151	Bliss	102	Cartwright	517	Devisme	413
Armstrong	205	Blyman	517	Caryll	624	Dickenson	518, 624
Arnold	152	Bold	413	Castres	50	Digby	257
Ashburnham	153, 205	Bolter	ibid.	Cawwall	152, 463	Dodgson	101
Aston	309	Bolton	361	Cavan	152	Dover	206
Ashworth	518	Boone	362	Cavendish	153	Doughty	360
Afton	360	Booth	258	Chapman	258	Douglas	205
Atkins	309, 463	Bolcawen	310, 623	Chauncey	153	Dowdall	623
Aveling	569	Bostock	361	Chedworth	205	Drake	569
Avery	624	Bosworth	258	Cholmondeley	623,	Driver	310
Austen	152, 623	Boulter	463		624	Drummond	624
Ayscough	101	Bourk	517	Churchill	413, 464	Drury	257
Aylett	310	Bourman	464	Clagget	361	Dublin	518
B.	Bowater	413	Clarke	256, 257,	Duck	624	
B ACON	463	Bowes	50		309, 360	Duncomb	153
Bailey	360	Boyie	101	Clements	310	Dundas	414
Baker	48, 257	Boynton	205	Cleveland	205	Dunkerton	413
Baldwyn	49	Brace	517	Clutterbuck	258, 569	Duplin	413
Baltimore	152, 153	Brackenridge	258	Coates	258	Dutton	258
Bamfield	413	Bradley	49	Cobden	361	E.	
Banff	569	Bradshaw	360	Cobham	361	EDGCUMBE	206
Bankrupts	50, 154, 258, 310, 362, 414, 464, 518, 570, 624	Bragg	102	Cockburne	153, 309	Edmonds	360
Barnard	206, 414	Breedon	360	Colebatch	623	Edwards	153, 569, 624
Barnett	623	Bridges	413, 569	Coles	258	Elde	463
Barnwell	258	Brigden	569	Colhoun	309	Elliot	361, 623
Barton	48; 413	Brisbane	205	Comberbach	48	Ellys	101
Basil	152	Bristow	360	Compton	50, 102	Elton	463, 518
Baskett	309	Brocas	49	Congreve	414	Elways	569
Bate	258, 361	Brocke	257	Conyers	257	Elwell	257
Bateman	463	Brookes	258	Cope	569	Elwes	463
Bath	361	Brown	153, 206, 258, 360, 463	Corbet	517, 518	Emlyn	453
Bathurst	152, 361	Bruce	413	Cordukes	153	English	413
Battersea	205	Buggin	101	Cordwell	101	Evans	153
Baynes	569	Bulkeley	153, 463	Cornish	153	Everard	152
Beake	414	Bull	205	Cotterell	49, 413	Evets	257
Beauchlerck	623	Bunbury	ibid.	Cotton	361	Euston	257
Beavis	308	Bunce	309	Coulter	518	Ewer	309
Belasyse	257	Burdet	102	Courtenay	569	Exeter	361
		Burnaby	518	Cowper	309	Exton	309
		Burroughs	48	Cowperthwaite	518	Eyles	362
				Cox	309	Eyre	623
				Creyk	310	Eyton	464

INDEX of NAMES.

F.	Haddock	153	Hyndford	310	Marsh	49, 570
AIRBORNE 569	Halford	517	J. JACKSON	48	Martin	257
Fairfax 310	Haliburton	463	Jeffries	624	Mason	ibid.
Falkingham 624	Halifax	205	Jeffreys	258	Mathews	153
Falle 257	Hall	414, 464	Jenkinson	463	Maynard	463, 623
Fane 257	Halley	49	Jenny	623	Mayo	49, 414
Fell 569	Hamilton	49, 153, 205, 309, 361, 569, 570, 623	Imber	310	Mead	464, 569
Finch 361	Hammond	309	Inglis	258	Meadows	308
Fitzmaurice 205, 360	Hanbury Williams	102	Johnson	413	Medlycott	59
Fitzwilliam 206	Hanby	360	Johnstone	623	Members, new ones	458
Flag Officers 153, 206	Hardy	50, 206	Jones	258, 361 253, 254-310, 359	50, 102, 153, 206, 362, 414, 579	
Fleetwood 360	Harrington	102	Iremonger	517	Meredith	257
Flemming 257	Harris	569	Iazard	206	Miller	48
Flood 50	Harvey	49, 414	K. KELLY	360	Mills	295
Foley 49	Hawkins	257	Kemp	623	Milner	257
Folkes 464	Hay	309	Kennedy	257	Milward	102
Folliot 413	Hayrick	49	Kerry	205	Mitchell	102
Forby 49	Hayter	518	Kettliby	413	Molineux	205
Fouquear 308	Heathcote	463	King	569	Manckton	152, 569
Fowler 257	Henshaw	623	Korten	518	Monoux	623
Fox 48	Herault	152	L. L. A Motte	152	Monsey	364
Frampton 102, 258	Herbert	360	Langworth	102	Montague	153, 413
Frankland 308, 412	Herbert Sheffield	152	Last	258	Montfaucon	48
Frederick 517	Hereford	569	La Roque	518	Montrose	49, 517
Freeman 152, 309	Herring	624	Lafcelles	206, 361	Moody	257
570	Hertford	153	Lauderdale	309	Mordaunt	624
Freind 518	Hervey	309	Lavington	258	Morgan	412, 624
French 309	Hewit	362	Layng	464	Morley Trevor	153
Fuller 102	Hibbins	205	Lee	153, 205, 258, 308, 569, 624	Mores	569
Furnese 362	Hill	569	Leeds	102	Murray	59
G.	Hillsborough	257, 463	Legge	361	Musgrave	308
GAGE 570	Hinchliffe	517	Leicester	361, 413	Musters	102
Gale 569	Hoadley	205, 310, 518	Leman	361	Myers	363
Gales 258	Hoare	309	Lemon	102	N.	
Gallway 101	Hedges	413	Lepelle	517	NAISH	518
Gape 309	Hodgson	463	Lesley	570	Nevill	413
Gardner 153	Holcombe	153	Leftock	153	Newcome	464
Gatward 206	Holden	463	Leven	255	Nichols	361
Geary 310	Hollister	623	Lever	413	Nisbet	517
Gem 258	Holloway	413, 414	Leyland	258	Noel	206, 258
Gibson 205, 310, 569	Holmes	309	Lilly	205	North	463
Gilmour 361	Holte	360	Limbrey	570	North and Guildford	623
Gines 360	Honywood	205	Limerick	361	Northesk	464
Goddard 413	Hooper	361	Lincoln	362	Northey	308
Godfrey 360	Hopegood	623	Lippe	518	Norwich	49
Godschall 308	Hopton	152	Littleton	49	Nugent	360
Gordon 309	Horne	101, 623	Lloyd	257, 569	O.	
Gore 101	Hort	49	Lockman	414	OGLE	153
Gosling 569	Hoskins	413	Lowbridge	309	Okes	ibid.
Gower 361	Hoste	464	Lucas	624	Oldmixon	360
Graham 309	Howard	101, 102, 463, 518	Lush	ibid.	Onslow	102
Granger 623	Howarth	152	Lushington	362	Ord	ibid.
Greaves 205	Howe	205	Lyttelton	414	Orrery	569
Green 258	Howson	623	M.		Osborne	257, 414
Gresham 49	Hulse	49	MAINE	362, 570	Offulstone	517
Griffin 360	Humble	623	Mallet	517	Oxenden	570
Griffins 49	Hume	258, 310, 518, 623	Maltus	102	P.	
Guise 102	Hutton	205	Manley	360	PAGET	301
Gundry 362	Huske	302	Manners	49	Palgrave	463
Gybbon 102	Hutton	205	Marlborough	102	Papillon	102
Gyll 413					Parke	474
H.						
HACKET Catew						
205						

INDEX of NAMES.

Paris	361	Robinson	50, 361, 463, 624	Stevens	360	Urling	624
Parker	257, 624	Rogers	102, 518, 569	Stewart	257	Urquhart	49
Parry	414	Romney	412	Stillorgan	624	W.	
Paul	258	Roper	463, 518	Stone	206	WADE	310
Pavlet	310	Rothes	101, 258	Stonehouse	308	Wager	624
Paxton	624	Rous	414. Rouse	Storey	49	Warburton	50
Peddie	517	Roxburgh	152	Strahan	153	Ward	205, 361, 569
Peers	414	Ruse	101	Strange	570, 621	Warner	101
Pemberton	101	Rundle	518	Strudwick	258	Warrenden	413
Pembroke	102	Rushout	102	Sundon	49	Watneys	624
Penruddock	48	Rutherford	50	Symes	258	Waters	413
Percy	153	Ryder	49			Watts	49
Perry	206			T.		Westbrook	569
Petersfield	205			TALBOT	361	Westerman	309
Petre	360	S.		Talbot	623	Westley	ibid.
Petty	206	SABINE	257	Tanner	153, 310	Weston	49
Philips	49, 206, 309, 361	Saint Alban's	49	Taylor	153	Whaley	414
Phipps	205	Saint John	205	Tempest	309	Wheatly	257
Pierse	463	Saint Lo	362	Tennison	257	Terrick	309
Pindar	206	Salmon	205	Terry	569	Whetcombe	49
Place	153	Saltern	414	Tessier	257	Whinyates	361
Plaistow	361	Sandwich	623	Thicknesse	517	Whitby	570
Pole	49	Sandys	102, 255	Thomas	310, 413, 570	White	569
Pollen	206	Savage	257	Thompson	360	Whitlock	205
Poñorby	49, 101	Saunders	569	Thurwood	517	Whitmore	206
Pordage	569	Say and Seal	624	Tilson	413	Whittingham	48
Porter	257	Sayer	153	Tony	414	Whitworth	152
Postlethwait	361	Seraise	308	Torrington	361	Wight	569
Potter	ibid.	Shaftoe	205	Tottie	414	Wightwick	570
Powell	ibid.	Shaw	205	Tovey	48	Wilks	361
Powlett	ibid.	Shelfwell	309	Tourville	413	Willes	ibid.
Powney	517	Shevoke	362	Townley	101	Williams	101, 205,
Prescot	49	Sheningham	518	Townsend	205	414	
Prince	463	Sheriffs appointed	45,	Treasury Commissioners		Williamson	206, 238
Probyn	257	99, 102, 622				Willoughby	623
Pryce	ibid.	Shote	205			Wills	624
Pugh	464	Sibthorpe	152			Wilmington	102
Pulteney	102, 152, 361	Simpson	258			Wilmot	310
Purcel	464	Sinclair	517			Wilson	153
Pye	206	Sisson	205			Winchelsea and Not-	
Pyle	258	Skipwith	49			tingham	153
R.		Smart	569			Winder	310
R Ainsford	569	Smith	256, 362, 518			Windsor	152
Rambovillet	464	99, 569, 570				Winford	205
Ravenhill	413	Smithson	413			Wodehouse	152
Reddish	623	Soley	464			Wood	257, 362
Rich	624	Somerville	361	V.		Woolfe	517
Richardson	361, 518	Southbury	569	V ANE	205, 361	Woollaston	152
Richmond	102	Sperce	309	Vansaker	623	Worsley	101
Ridley	569	Spencer	309	Vaughan	102	Worth	152, 413
Riggles	463	Stair	153, 204, 206	Udney	464	Wortley	257
Ripley	205	Stanley	360	Vere	102, 206, 463	Wright	ibid.
Rivington	101	Stapylton	257	Vere Bertie	48	Wykes	ibid.
Roberts	205	Stawell	49	Vernon	153, 473	Wynne	413, 518, 623
		Stead	258	Villers	517	Wynyard	Y. 518
		Stephenson	518	Vincent	360	Y OUNG	309
		Stewart	206, 463	VoyerdeRichausse	361	Yoward	570

INDEX to the BOOKS, 1742.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.	Christian Test	104	Dean of Coleraine	572
A D versutum Cardinalem	Colin's Kites	572	Destruction of Troy	416
Advice to young Gent.	Compleat Psalmody	626	Devil reprie'd	520
Art of Architecture	Confession of Count ***	416	— turn'd Hermit	304
Blatant Beast	Consolatory Poem	312	Don Quixot, by Jarvis	208
	Cooke's Poems	208	Motteaux	520
	Cupid and Hymen	260	Fall	

INDEX to the BOOKS.

Fall of Man 208
 Fashion 572
 Fatal Necessity 52
 Female Honour 520
 Field Sports 52
 Grecian Tales 572
 Happy Coalition 156
 Hist. of Jof. Andrews 104
 Horace's 16th Ode 52
 Inkle and Yarico 208
 Judgment of the Muse 572
 Lady Mary 156
 Liber Job, per Grey 52
 Life of Marianne 208
 Love Elegies 572
 Love and Honour 626
 Marquess de Bretagne 572
 Miscellany Poems 312
 — Odes 52
 Modern Quality 104
 New Dunciad 156
 — Ode 468
 Night Thoughts 312
 Ode on the E. of Orford 156
 Order of the Garter 104
 Pamela, large Print 260
 Pandora's Box 468
 Persian Eclogues 52
 Persius, English 208
 Peruvian Tales 260
 Plutus. A Comedy 312
 Poem on Abp. Boulter 626
 — the E. of Orford 312
 — the War 52
 Poetical Epistle 156
 Polly. An Opera 156
 Power of Sleep 104
 Praise of Peace 468
 Prior's Poems 208
 Quevedo's Works 416
 Reverend Jokes 312
 Sawney and Colley 468
 School-Mistrels 260
 School-Boys Mask 312
 Scribleriad 520
 Settee, by Crebillon 104
 Sophia. A Tale 260
 Stag-Chace 156
 State of Phyick 468
 Summer Miscellany 156
 Telemachus, Fr. and Eng. 626
 — by Kelly 626
 — by Boyer 52
 Templum Libertatis 364
 Temple of Virtue 208
 Test of Love 626
 Tragedy and Comedy 104
 Virgin unmask'd 626
 Virgin's Rambles 156
 Virtuous Villager 208
 Welch Travels 260
 Wife and no Wife 156
 Woman in Miniature 156

HISTORY, PHILOLOGY,
A NNALS of Europe 572
A ppPEND. to Stephanus 312
A rt of Singing 364

Bentley's Caesar 626
 Blainville's Travels 468
 Boyer's French Dict. 572
 Carlton's Memoirs 572
 Character of Lady Hastings 52
 Church History 626
 Cicero to Brutus, Eng. 572
 — de Oratore, Eng. 156
 — 's Life 416
 Description of Bath 260
 Dictionary of Religions 626
 Duport's Psalms 156
 English Baronets 52
 Epictetus, Upton 52
 Godwin de Praefulibus 572
 Greek Chronology 52
 Hierocles in aurea Carm. 364
 Historical Companion 520
 History of Nadir Shah 52
 — Lewis XIV. 364
 — Methodism 364
 — Swedish Giant 52
 Hody de Illustr. Graec. 364
 Horace, in Prose 364
 Hubner's Geography 52
 Jefferey's Journal 364
 Jesuits Travels 626
 Klimius's Journey 364
 Life of David 364
 — Card. Wolsey 416
 Lives of the Admirals 364
 Medulla Hist. Angl. 364
 Memoirs of Whitfield 364
 Oldcastle's Remarks 364
 Ozel's Roman History 260
 Pharsalia & Philippi 416
 Philo-Judeus — Mangey 312
 Poole's Journey 312
 Practical Grammar 416
 Rollin's Belles Lettres 208
 — Roman History 520
 Taylor's Oratio 104
 Trapp's Anacreon 416
 Turnbull of Education 312
 Watson's Horace 468
 Xenophontis Memor. 364

LAW, POLITICAL.
A CCOUNT of the S. S. Company 629
 Acts of Excise 364
 Addres to the Opposition 156
 Appeal to the People 208
 Application to Parliament 156
 Attorney's Pocket Book 572
 Boyle's State Papers 156
 Britannia in Mourning 104
 British Influence 312
 Case of the Han. Troops 626
 — Q. of Hungary 104
 Cases in the King's Bench 156
 Cause at Paris 626
 Charter of Gibralta 364
 Coke's Reports, Verse 364
 Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough 156. Answers to it, and Vindications 156, 208, 260, 312

ibid. **Conduct of the Ministry** 364
 ibid. **Great Britain** 52
 — **the War** 104
 — **a Noble Duke** 312
 — **the Administ.** 208
 Conference on Affairs 312
 Considerations on the War 104
 Dalton's Justice 416
 Decisions in Scotland 572
 Discourse on Banks 156
 Domestick Affairs 416
 Eton's Thesaurus 208
 Epistle to Pulteney 364
 Expediency of one Man's dy-ing 52
 Freeman's Reports 260
 Grand Removal 156
 Hint to Instructors 52
 Hist. of the last Sessions 416
 Hungary's Manifesto 208
 ibid. Jacob's Law Dict. abridg'd 572
 Important Secret 626
 Independant Briton 156
 Instructions to Members 260
 Interest of Great Britain 626
 Jura Ecclesiastica 364
 Key to the Sessions 52
 — Transactions 104
 Landlords Companion 52
 Law of Arrests 156
 Letter from a By-Stander ibid
 Answers to it 364, 208
 Letter to my Lord Mayor 626
 — a Member 104
 Memoirs of the Press 364
 Method of Elections 626
 Minister unmask'd 312
 Miscellaneous Thoughts 626,
 Observations on it ibid
 National Unanimity 572
 New Comers ibid
 Obadiah Meanwell 104
 Parliamentary Debates 520
 — Divisions 364
 Pastoral Politicks 208
 Politicks in Miniature 572
 Pract. of the Com. Pleas ibid
 — Law 626
 Probable Reasons 312
 Pym's Speech 156
 Reasons of a Patriot 312
 Report of the Sec. Committee 260. Further Report 364
 Revenue of France 260. Answers to it 260, 312
 Salkeld's Reports 416
 Seasonable Expostulation 572
 Select Tryals 260
 Sidney's Letters 156
 State Tryals 468
 Thoughts on the Indemnifying Bill 468. Observ. on it ibid
 Thurloe's Papers 260. Letter on them 416
 Trial of Annasley 468
 Vagrant Laws 260
 Vindi-

INDEX to the BOOKS.

Vindication of Walpole 104
Viner's Abridgment 572
Will Double at Court 626
Woollen Manufact. 156, 625

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agreeable Variety 208
Blast upon Bayes 416
Brute Creation 572
Cafe of Mr. Cant 312
Chapman's Tracts 572
Child's Play-thing 104
Christian Priestcraft 208
Cibber to Pope 364
Crab-tree Lecture 416
English Register 312
Essay on Honour 52
Essays Moral and Political 156
French Plot 416
Hampshire Wonder *ibid.*
Homer preferv'd *ibid.*
Honour of the Gout 572
 — Marriage 52
Irish Register 312
Lady's Preceptor 626
Letter to Cibber 416
 — a noble Lord 626
 — Mr. Westley 104
List of the Parliament 260
Lond. and Count. Brewer 520
Masonry dissected 468
Matrimonial Mirror 572
Moral Entertainments 520
 — Instructions 104
Reply to Warburton 260
Rich Lady's Treasury 625
Rule of Life 156
Siege of Prague 572
Swift's Miscellanies 364
Verbal and pract. Virtue 416
Universal Malquerade 520
Warder of Bees 260
Whiston's 3 Tracts 312

PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

A Natomical Tables 208
A Antilogarithm. Canon 468
Answer to a Gout Pamph. 312
Baker on the Microscope 572
Boerhaave's Lectures 52
Cheyne of Diseases *ibid.*
City and Country Build. *ibid.*
Diseases of Children 260
Drekei Orationes 312
Epidemic Fevers 104, 468
Essay on Blood-letting 52
 — Fecundation 312
Gardner's Logarithms 260
Glaſs de Febris 156
Guide to Health 312
Hammond's Algebra 312
Hawksbee's Medicine 104
Hawksley's Navigation 580
Heister's Surgery 468
Hilary on Lincomb Spaw 580
Historia Muscotum 156
History of Serpents 260

Headley's Oratio 626
Hurlock's ditto 104
Jones's Palladio 312
Leſſius of Health 304
Long's Astronomy 312
Mac-Laurin's Fluxions 260
Martin on the Microscope 626
Mather de Gravitate 312
Medical Essays 208
Memoirs Fr. Academy 626
Navy Surgeon 468
Newton's Tables 260
Ould's Midwifry 572
Parsons on the Bladder 260
Physical Inquiries 208
Physicians Legacy 312
Robins's Gunnery 312
Rowland's Tables 468
Rowning's Philosophy 104
Rutty's Experiments 156
Sentiments on Dr. Taylor 572
Squire on the Longitude 520
Ward's Posthum. Works 312
Wilson's Survey 626
Working of Ships 520
Wright's Astronomy 312

SERMONS

A SAPH (Bp. of) Sons 260
 — Clergy 29th of May 312
Bate's two Sermons 468
Berrymen ad Cler. 312
 — Corresp. Society *ibid.*
Best, Georgia 208
Biscoe, Boyle's Lectures 104
Blackburne, York 312
Badbury on Swearing 156
Carpenter on Waszen's D. 572
Catcott, Bristol Affizes 468
Clark's three Sermons 416
Collet of Providence 416
Coningsby at Hereford 572
Croxal at Hereford 52
David's (Bp. of) June 11 364
Dodderidge at Kettering 156
Downes at Sheffield 626
Emlyn's Sermons 260
Gambold at Oxford 104
Gough on 1 Cor. XI. 10. 260
Hall on Cole's Death 372
Horler at Dorchester Aff. 468
Horsenale on Hauks's D. 416
Howard at Kingston Aff. *ibid.*
Humphreys at a Wedding 104
Jennings at an Ordination 520
Jephson's three Discourses 364
Landaff (Bp. of) Jan. 30 156
Langford on Wood's Death 364
Latham at Derby 572
Leechman at Glasgow 468
Peck at a Visitation &c. 208
Piers at a Visitation 468
Pierce at a Convocation 104
Pitt's Farewell Sermon 468
Powell at a Visitation *ibid.*

Ridley at Lady Moyer 104
Romaine at Oxford 52
Rudd on Baptism 208
Sermon on the Fast 156
Shakespear at a Visitat. 416
Skeler's Sermon 156
Stebbing's Prop. Gospel 260
Steffe's Sermons 364
Stennet on Collet's Death 52
Stukeley on Jan. 30 104
Tafwel at Gloucester 520
Terrick on June 11 364
Trapp, Charity Chldr. *ibid.*
Upton's four Sermons 468
Waterland's Sermons 260
Webber at Oxford Affizes 468
Webster on 29th of May 312
 — Fast 572
White at Durham 364
Whitfield's Sermons 312
Wilson on Ward's Death 52
Wishart at Edinburgh 364

THEOLOGICAL.

A Bernethy's Discourses 572
A Antiquity no Guide 104
Believers Baptism 520
Chillingworth's Works 520
Christianity not founded, &c. 208. **Answers to it** 468,
 — 572

Christian Warfare 208
Collet of Love 104
Cure of Melancholy 520
Cursus Theologicus 312
Defence of Infant Bapt. 520
Deism in Distress 312
Deistical Corruptions 260
Discourse of Confirm. 520
Divine Instructor *ibid.*
 — Personality 364
 — Legation 416
 — examin'd 104
Experimental Religion 520
Faith in Christ 364
Family Instructor 416
Fourth Age, Church 208
Harmony of Religion 468
Heaven's Joys 364
Hildrop on Psalm ii. 260
Law's Appeal 156
Lewis's Communion Office 364
Life of Herley 520
Lincoln's Charge 468
Lowder of Redemption 208
Paraphrase on Peter 104
Plea for Infants 208
Present on Recovery 104
Preservat. against Popery 312
Repentance and Faith 416
Sling and a Stone 520
Stackhouse's Body of Div. 572
Taylor's Life of Christ 312
 — Remarks 468
Thornley on Barclay 312
Welsh Piety 104

The End of VOL. XI.

UNIVERSITY
 LIBRARY
 CAMBRIDGE

